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29 March 1982

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2596



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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29 March 1982

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No. 2596

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## CONDITION OF COUNTRY SAID TO BE BECOMING DESPERATE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 p 547

[Text]

THIS MAGAZINE has written much about the Chad imbroglio. In January we carried an editorial warning that there was a potentially grave situation there. Only in last week's issue we set out the dangers involved in the present total impasse after the special OAU meeting in Nairobi on February 11-12. In Nairobi the OAU line of wholehearted support for the GUNT (Government of National Unity) and President Goukhouni Weddeye seemed to flag, and priority was placed on a firm commitment to a political solution, i.e. reconciliation of the GUNT with the dissident Hissen Habré, with a timetable for a ceasefire and elections, and an OAU withdrawal by June 30.

The OAU's change of tack has clearly been dictated by the impossibility of maintaining the OAU international peacekeeping force in Chad if no-one is willing to pay for it, and by the mounting evidence of an increasingly tense military situation (see our report on page 613). There is understandable concern in different parts of Africa that the OAU had been ensnared in Chad, and should have the courage of its convictions and continue to support the GUNT. As it is, the OAU risks having the worst of all worlds and suffering a serious blow to its prestige.

Behind this concern is disappointment that the international backing for the OAU operation has not been more forthcoming. One of the obstacles to getting any African-based intervention force off the ground, even when first mooted in 1980, was the inability of OAU members themselves, and the unwillingness of outside interested parties, to find the finance. If the idea finally took root last October, it was because guarantees had been given, particularly by the French. But these are apparently not enough to hold the whole action together.

The estimated cost of the OAU force until the June withdrawal has been put at over \$150m. which would mean that for a full year it could be up to \$300m. Would it be so hard for a wide international consortium of interested parties to find the political will and coherence to put such a package together? Or is it more a question of logistics and co-ordination, rather than finance?

There are contradictory reports from France about the continued enthusiasm of Mitterrand and his government for the GUNT. What doubts exist have certainly been fuelled by the prominent reports in French newspapers, including *Le Monde*, detailing the extent of Hissen Habré's recent military successes. A report that French arms deliveries to the GUNT are to be stopped was denied. Coming at the same time as the OAU turnabout, President Goukhouni's proclaimed sense of betrayal is understandable. If the military situation is as delicate as seems possible, a major crisis may be imminent.

The irony in this situation that nobody sought for, is that Habré is drawing the benefits now of the situation that existed before the Libyan withdrawal. At that time, international obsessions with Libya caused the US-Cairo-Khartoum alliance (with maybe Saudi Arabia as another interested party) to pick Habré off the ground, and with the aid of money and arms it is scarcely surprising that Habré is carrying on doing what he was programmed to do, even at the expense of embarrassing his backers. What has almost certainly not changed is the hostility of other factions to working with him. This might not matter were he to achieve a substantial military success, but his insistence on a political solution suggests he believes this extremely difficult at present.

The worry for everybody is that the situation appears out of control, and the OAU is stuck there in the middle. As we said on January 18, OAU and Nigerian interests are at stake, those of all other surrounding countries, as well as arguably the future of France's policy in Africa and ultimately the whole range of western relationships with Africa. The policies of the new socialist government in France could, in particular, be put to their first serious test by Chad. Until now M. Mitterrand had seemed to want to keep a high profile neo-Gaullist posture in Africa, maintaining the policies of the last 20 years. Sooner or later this implies a military intervention of some kind and if he is unwilling to do it even for a socialist-leaning government like the GUNT, the question will surely be asked, would the French do it anywhere else?

For Chad, the immediate future appears to be a return to the same old square one, visited so many times before. This time many more reputations are getting involved, and the stakes are still rising, as the condition of the country itself becomes more desperate. The coincidence of the date of OAU withdrawal with the probable opening of the OAU's Tripoli summit is ominous, not least because Libya is being very quiet about Chad at the moment. Not surprisingly, as we mentioned last week, the UN is being mentioned again as a possible saviour, but it would really be coming in to pick up the fragments. This would be one more step towards the internationalisation of the Chad crisis, and there are many who can confirm that it is a furnace that burns all who touch it.



## SIGNIFICANCE OF CATHOLIC CHURCH'S REVIVAL NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 pp 550-551

[Article by Richard Pennell]

[Text] THE POPE'S visit to Equatorial Guinea received the least coverage of all the four West African countries from which he has just returned. Yet it was one of the most important, certainly to the Catholic community in that unhappy country which is still reeling from the onslaught on the Church by the Macias regime overthrown in 1979.

When the former Spanish colony became independent in 1968 it had one of the highest *per capita* gross national products in West Africa. It also had one of the highest literacy rates and a Catholic Church which claimed the allegiance of 80 per cent of the population. There was an extensive African priesthood and a black bishop was appointed in 1966. Around 30 per cent of primary schoolchildren were educated in church schools and secondary education was confined to Catholic seminaries. Equatorial Guinea at this time had one of the most intensive religious sub-structures in Africa.

However, the Church quickly came under attack, partly because the main religious order — the Claretian Fathers — had close links with the Spanish state, and partly because the new dictator, Francisco Macias, saw the Church locally as a power-base which was antagonistic to him. The two bishops, one African the other Spanish, went into exile in 1974, but that only marked the beginning of persecution. Macias proclaimed himself President for Life and assigned to himself a number of titles — including "The only miracle of Equatorial Guinea". In 1974 he demanded that all priests should proclaim from the pulpit "Never without Macias, always with Macias. Down with colonialism and the

ambitious". Later he went further and officials of the sole political party were apt to quote a new slogan: "There is no other God than Macias". At the same time a large number of missionaries and religious were expelled, precipitating a further collapse of the education and health services. In 1976 private religious meetings were banned and restrictions put on the movements of priests. Churches were desecrated — one became an arsenal — as were both the cathedrals — one on the mainland the other on the island of Bioko (formerly Fernando Poo). In 1978 the Church itself was banned, and Macias proclaimed Equatorial Guinea as Africa's first atheist state. Six Spanish priests were held in prison and only released when the Spanish Government paid a ransom of about \$55,000. The remaining Guinean priests were largely murdered. When Macias was finally overthrown by Teodoro Nguema in 1979, he was tried and sentenced to death. Macias, who was baptised a Catholic, refused to speak to a priest before his execution. "I have nothing to confess," he said, "I have done nothing wrong."

The explanation for Macias's actions may partly lie in the links between the Catholic Church and Spain, the former coloniser. However, he turned on the small Protestant community, on the island since the beginning of the 19th century. Their churches were closed down in 1978 as well. In fact, the terrorist activities of the state under Macias were not confined simply to the two churches. Ethnic groups other than his own were oppressed, and the cocoa plantations collapsed when the Nigerian workers who kept them running fled in terror of their lives.

Once Nguema took over restrictions on the Church were lifted, along with a good deal of the other more oppressive features of Macias's rule. Negotiations with the Nigerians for the return of the plantation workers began at the end of last year. Gradually both secular and religious life began to return to an approximation of normal. When the churches were reopened, people queued outside them to have their children baptised. More importantly, religious workers started to return. The Spanish sent aid and a team of experts to help piece together the shattered economy and infrastructure. With them came 70 religious to help the education system.

### Rebuilding Links With Spain

The return of the Catholic Church is, however, closely linked with Nguema's attempts to rebuild links with Spain, which collapsed under Macias, to be replaced by Soviet influence. Spain has committed very large sums of money in an effort to rebuild her prestige in her former colony. Troops have been sent to help to maintain the Obiang government in power, and a great deal of investment in fishing and oil exploration has taken place (*West Africa*, November 23, 1981).

The return of Spanish priests is one part of this effort.

The revival of the Catholic Church has significance beyond the immediate political considerations, however. Firstly, it is a step towards the rebuilding of Equatorial Guinea's shattered society, as schools and hospitals once again jerk into life. Secondly it marks the end of an all-pervasive terror which characterised the Macias regime. Thirdly it may be seen as part of the return of Spanish influence in the former colony. Finally it restores to the people of Equatorial Guinea themselves freedom of religion. The Pope's visit, which lasted only a few hours on February 18 will, of course, symbolise this last point more clearly. He celebrated Mass in the Plaza de Libertad — but then spent most of the rest of his visit with President Nguema, emphasising the political importance of the visit.



DPRK DRAFT AGREEMENT SIGNED TO SET UP AGRONOMIC STUDIES CENTER

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2901, 17-23 Jan 82 p 32

[Excerpts] With Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui, prime minister in charge of planning and statistics and a BPN [National Political Bureau] member, presiding at noon on Wednesday, 13 January 1982, the Primature conference hall was the site of an important ceremony for the signing of a draft agreement between our country and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to establish an Agronomic Studies Center in the Kindia Region.

Going beyond any cult of exclusivity, Wednesday's initialing by Comrade Senainon Behanzin, BPN secretary and minister of FAPA [Agro-Pastoral District Farms] and agricultural cooperatives, and the vice chairman of the DPRK National Agricultural Commission is of major significance because of the scope of the agreement.

Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui paid a stirring and respectful tribute to the great leader of the Korean people for scheduling this conference, for the interest, attention and concern shown for the development of nonaligned countries, and for selecting Guinea as the site of the West African center.

Finally, the prime minister reaffirmed our country's intention to develop and strengthen the sound ties of productive Guinean-Korean cooperation and then recalled the motivating ideas of our development strategy, whose fundamental basis is the agro-pastoral sector.

The speech by Comrade Dr Lansana Beavogui, prime minister in charge of planning and statistics and a BPN member, followed that of the vice chairman of the DPRK National Agricultural Commission, who is also the head of the delegation.

The vice chairman noted the excellence of Guinean-Korean cooperative relations and the main operating concerns of the Agronomic Studies Center.

The mission's main purpose is to research, perfect and promote new agricultural methods which are suited to our countries' ecoclimatic conditions.

Thus the aim of the Agronomic Studies Center, where agronomists and technicians of Korea, Guinea and other countries in the subregion will work together in perfect harmony, is to encourage our peoples to achieve the much-desired goal of food self-sufficiency.

This means that the initialing of the draft agreement for establishing the Agronomic Center broadens the national economic horizon through the production of decisive programs for diverse training, thus strengthening the enormous efforts made by our party-government to promote agriculture.

11915

CSO: 4719/532

## OFFICIAL SAYS AGENCIES TO BE PROBED FOR EMPLOYMENT OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text]

The Immigration Bureau is to begin scrutinizing all Government Ministries and Agencies with a view of uprooting foreign nationals who have not met the immigration requirements, Deputy Immigration Commissioner David M. Barshell disclosed Thursday.

He said the measure is basically to halt the fraudulent means which are reportedly being used by some foreigners illegally seeking employment in the country.

Deputy Commissioner Barshell in an interview Thursday with the NEW LIBERIAN, said the Immigration Bureau has observed that some aliens in the employ of government were fraudulently masquerading as Liberian citizens while others, he alleged, were in the possession of fake Liberian Citizenship.

Mr. Barshell said the current exercise instituted by his bureau is done annually to uncover aliens that are

employed without complying with immigration regulations.

He said all foreign nationals employed by government that are found through investigative scrutiny to have falsified Liberian Citizenship would face immediate repatriation.

## BOGUS NATURALIZATION CERTS.

When asked how aliens could possess Naturalization Certificate without meeting the immigration regulations, Commissioner Barshell explained that before April 12, 1980, some clerks of court at the Temple of Justice issued naturalization certificates to some aliens without the knowledge of the court and the Immigration Bureau. He said this is another issue which the bureau will be investigating shortly.

Explaining the naturalization procedure, Mr. Barshell said before a person can become a citizen, he should first apply for a permit of residence. He said after renewing the permit for two

years period, the person may file in a declaration of intention to become a citizen.

If documents of the persons are approved and certified by the bureau, the person is then recommended to the courts for naturalization, Commissioner Barshell explained.

It may be recalled that an alien at the Ministry of Commerce was recently dismissed for falsifying Liberian Citizenship. He was an Assistant Director of Standards.

CSO: 4700/932

## INDIAN, LEBANESE BUSINESSES URGED TO PAY ARREARS TO BRITISH ECG

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 pp 1,6

[Article by Napoleon A. Teage]

[Text]

The Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. Byron Tarr, Thursday released the names of 95 Indian and Lebanese firms here that have failed, inspite of repeated warning from government, to settle their arrears with the British Export Credit Guarantee (ECG) in London.

In a note to the Ministry of Information Thursday, Minister Tarr said as a result of the failure of the firms to settle their arears, the British ECG has ceased providing coverage for goods ordered by Liberian firms.

In a recent speech to the Liberian Chamber of Commerce, Minister Tarr urged the firms to speedily pay their arrears, in order that Liberia might continue to benefit from the British ECG coverage.

## LETTERS

Minister Tarr also wrote to the leaders of the Indian and Lebanese Communities here, urging them to honour their obligations to the British ECG. However Minis-

ter Tarr told the NEW LIBERIAN Thursday that his notes have not been replied nor adhered to by the two Communities.

In recent time, many business houses have been complaining about "bad business" due to what they called "high taxes" coupled also with the alleged failure of banks here to open letters of credit for them.

## ECONOMIC STRAIN

However, according to sources close to government, more aids to Liberia in order to boost its economy is a good thing, but added, that "with unscrupulous business practices still going on in the country by several firms, the economy could suffer some set-backs."

It would be wise, according to another source, if the Ministry of Commerce along with other agencies of government could keep an "eagle's eye" on those who are seemingly bent on "sucking the life-blood of the economy, and creating a bad financial image for the

country abroad."

#### SECOND TIME

This is maintime the second time that the British ECG has suspended providing coverage to goods ordered by Liberian firms. The first occasion was shortly following the April 12 Revolution.

However, through the instrumentality of government, the British Government was able to convince the British ECG to re-consider its action against businesses in Liberia. The line was again opened in early 1981.

In view of Government's efforts, business firms should do all within their means to live up to international commitments confidence is the basis of a sound and heathly economy.

Meanwhile, beginning Monday, the Ministry of Planning through the NEW LIBERIAN will begin publishing the full list of names of the business firms involved, and the amount they owe.

CSO: 4700/932

## UN INTER-AGENCY MISSION TO VISIT IN MID-MARCH

Montovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Liberia, currently listed among 61 developed and developing nations of the world as a middle income country, has applied to the United Nations in New York, for a change of status as a Least Developed Country (LDC).

The country made the application mid 1981, as a result of the unfavourable economic condition the Liberian Government is encountering.

Today, Liberia is among 15 Black African States that have been classified by the International Development Association (IDA), and other related organizations as a middle income country.

According to the World Bank Indicator for 1981, countries classified under the LDC status have per capital income (1960-79) of between \$80.00 and \$370.00.

Countries listed as middle income earners have per capital income ranging from \$380.00 to \$4,380., according to the Indicator.

Liberia, according to the Indicator, has a per capital income of \$500.00. She is placed among other middle

income African countries such as Egypt, \$480.00, Zambia \$500.00, Cameroon, \$560.00, Nigeria, \$670.00; and the Ivory Coast \$1,040.

Some Least Developed Countries include Sierra Leone, with a per capital income of \$250.00; Tanzania, \$260.00, Bangladesh, \$80.00, Chad, \$110.00 and Ethiopia, \$130.00.

## U. N. MISSION

On Wednesday, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here reported that an Inter-Agency Mission of the U.N. is to visit Liberia from March 9 to 17, to consult with government on additional assistance to the country.

The Foreign Ministry release said the mission's visit to Liberia follows a UN. General Assembly's resolution number 36/207, adopted December 17, in response to Liberia's request to be included in the list of Least Developed Countries.

The resolution on Liberia, the release said, affirmed the urgent need for international action to assist the



Liberian Government and accordingly, appealed to all member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the UN System and International development and financial institutions to contribute generously, through multilateral and bilateral channels to the reconstruction of and development of Liberia.

CSO: 4700/932

CONSTITUTION COMMISSION HOLDING LAST IN SERIES OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 24 Feb 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Joe Moore Gowe]

[Text]

The last in the series of public hearings being conducted by the National Constitution Commission is slated to be held this month in four localities in Monrovia and its environs.

Already, the Commission has conducted hearings in all of the counties and territories of Liberia in a bid to solicit comments and suggestions on the suspended constitution and what the citizens would like to see in the new document.

According to the itinerary from the Commission's headquarters at the OAU Village in Virginia near Monrovia, dates and areas where the hearings will be held are as follows:

Soniwen community, Monrovia City Hall, Thursday, February 25, 5 p.m.; Medical and

Dental Association and the Liberia Federation of Labour Unions, Monrovia City Hall, February 25, 7 p.m.; Bassa Community, Monrovia City Hall, Friday, February 26, 5 p.m.; and Lorma Quarters Community, Monrovia City Hall, Saturday, February 27, 5 p.m.

Other areas include: Paynesville Community, Paynesville City, Saturday, February 27, 5 p.m.; New Kru Town Community, Sunday, February 28, 2 p.m.; West Point Community, West Point school building, Sunday, February 28, 3 p.m.; and Slipway Community, Slipway, Sunday, February 28, 4 p.m.

The Commission is calling the public in general to these hearings.

CSO: 4 700/932

## COMMITTEE TO STUDY 5-YEAR SURVIVAL PROGRAM PROPOSED BY LAMCO

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] A committee comprising of management, B-shareholders and the Liberian government begin a two-day meeting in Monrovia today to study a five-year survival programme proposed by LAMCO management.

Called the Survival and Bridging Programme, its objective is to establish a scheme for the trimming of LAMCO's organization and the reduction of its capital expenditure and operating costs to levels enable the company to survive for the next five years (1982-86).

It is also to establish scheme for the feasible bridging between LAMCO's present operations (based on the Nimba/Gbahi ore deposits) and new operations combining the mining, processing and transportation of the ore from LAMCO Area ore deposits with the crushing, screening, and transportation of Mifergui ore from the Guinean-Nimba ore deposits.

The Minister of Lands, Mines and Energy, Major Fodee Kromah, is to represent the Liberian Government

at this meeting which comes at a time when the European Steel Industry, LAMCO's main market, is experiencing severe economic problems, according to Minister Kromah.

## PRICE INCREASES

LAMCO is said to be claiming that price increases in 1979 and 1980 after two years of declining prices have not covered even inflationary cost increases experienced in 1980.

According to Minister Kromah, in 1979, LAMCO's operations resulted in a net loss of \$32.3 million, while in 1980, net loss amounted to \$3.2 million, while 1981 losses amounted to about \$21 million.

Shipments declined by 8.6 percent in 1980 to about 7.5 million tons, as compared to 8.1 million tons in 1979. Total revenues increased in 1980 to \$110.9 million from \$104 million in 1979 primarily due to a 15.8 percent price increase over 1979.

However, the effect of the price increases was largely offset by the decline in

shipments. According to LAMCO, costs of production continued to escalate due to general inflation, fuel oil price increases and higher labour costs.

The Joint Venture austerity programme began in 1977 to reduce cash outflow has continued. Major capital expenditures have been postponed, the pellet plant has shut down and some employees have been made redundant.

According to Dr. Kromah, LAMCO has not been able to declare dividends since 1977. As of December 31, 1980, the cumulative unpaid dividends amount to \$23.3 million and the unpaid amounts of redeemable preferred stocks totalled \$14.6 million. Besides, the financial condition of the company continued to deteriorate in such a way that the company finds it difficult to maintain its present level of operations.

#### GOOD NEWS

Meanwhile, the only good news coming from LAMCO Head Office in Stockholm is that the company has concluded with its German customers a 22 percent price increase

for the 1982 deliveries.

According to Minister Kromah, this is a major improvement over 1981 when the company experienced a price reduction of four percent. Also freight rate is expected to be reduced from \$8.30 per ton to \$6.25 per ton Monrovia-Rotterdam. This reduction in freight rate of \$2.05 per ton over 1981 deliveries will result in a one and half cent price escalation also.

Minister Kromah said the Liberian government is aware of the socio-economic problems that would result if operations at LAMCO were shut down; therefore, all efforts must be made to prolong the life of the mine even if its means only to keep our people employed.

The Minister said however that long term objectives must take into account diversification of our economy in order to reduce our dependence on iron ore.

"This can be achieved through an aggressive and progressive mineral development policy that is integrated into the national socio-economic plan - a policy which we are committed to do," he said.

## EXECUTIVE WORKSHOP ON TRAINING POLICY POSTPONED

## Government Officials Rap 'Improper Planning'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Feb 82 pp 3, 6

[Article by G. Kparcon Nardoh]

[Text]      Protesting over what they called "improper planning," Cabinet Ministers, heads of Public Corporations and other high ranking government officials Wednesday boycotted an Executive Workshop on Training Policy organized for them by the Institute of Public Administration and the Civil Service Agency.

The officials who had all gathered at the IPA Building in Sinkor for the opening of the workshop, only permitted the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. Byron Tarr, to deliver his keynote address on behalf of the Head of State C-I-C Samuel K. Doe.

The officials argued that the IPA and Civil Service Agency had failed to furnish them with the necessary mechanism surrounding the workshop to have them prepared for discussions.

## NO TOPIC

They said there was no topic, outlining the nature

and things to be discussed at the workshop ... among other things.

The protest raised by Deputy Justice Minister Captain Eugene Cooper, was strongly supported by Information Minister Lt. Col. Gray D. Allison, Commerce Minister Capt. E. Sumo Jones, Public Works Minister Major Erwin Brooks, all of whom agreed that the workshop be postponed to a later day, at which time the organizers should furnish them, in print, major topics to be discussed during the workshop.

Civil Service Agency Director General Lennie Kesselly, the chairlady of the workshop, and IPA Director General Austine Freeman, earlier argued that the keynote address delivered by Dr. Tarr contained major issues of the workshop.

## MAJOR PLATFORM

But in support of the workshop's postponement,

Special Military Tribunal members Col. Alfred Flomo told the organizers that the workshop was the "major platform" for the second Republic during which (the workshop) things should not be taken lightly. "Manpower development should be the beginning point...the Civil Service should have set guidelines for the workshop," he pointed out.

The workshop which also brought together members of the PRC, the Supreme Court of Liberia and Military Tribunal, members of international organizations, was then rescheduled to a later day.

#### NO SPECIFIC DATE

According to the organizers, though no specific date was set, the workshop will be held at the same venue four weeks from now, to enable them undergo effective planning.

Because of the importance government attaches to the workshop, the Head of State and Chairman of the PRC, C-I-C Samuel K. Doe, was to deliver the keynote address. But due to some official engagements, he designated the Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dr. S. Byron Tarr, who spoke at the opening.

#### Minister Speaks

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs Dr. Byron Tarr, said Wednesday that the Institute of Public Administration (IPA) has not efficiently discharged the magnitude of responsibility delegated to it since its establishment in 1969.

Dr. Tarr, delivering the keynote address on behalf of the Head of State at an Executive Workshop on Training Policy sponsored by the IPA and Civil Service Agency, suggested that IPA be transferred to the University of Liberia, with a view to improving the quality of public sector-manpower.

He said IPA was established, among many things, to improve the administrative

performance and professional capabilities of the public services through training of personnel researching problems of public administration and holding consultation in public administration with the purpose of developing, for maximum utilization, the potential sources of talent of manpower of the country.

Unfortunately, Dr. Tarr said, "I am not so sure that all these functions have been or are being effectively met. This is a pity," he told high ranking government officials who attended the opening of the workshop Wednesday morning.

He continued: "It is a pity because while improved administrative management is not

a panacea for the ills that plague development, because it requires parallel changes in the rest of society, it is nevertheless a strategic point which breaks into the vicious circles that keep a developing society poor."

Liberia, Dr. Tarr said, is in critical need of skilled manpower, for production of which training is vitally necessary for the promotion of national economic development.

He pointed out that the problem with our training program is the quality of its contents, a solution of which, he added, requires, among other things, improving the quality of first-level general education, rather than the establishment of training units in government agencies.

Emphasizing that training

for national development is not restricted to in-service training of public sector employees, the nation's chief economic planner said to be meaningful from a development perspective, training must focus on the rural and urban poor, with a view to improving their well-being, as

together the rural and urban poor constitute the vast majority of the population, an increase in the productivity of which would contribute substantially to overall national development.

Dr. Tarr told the officials that "As we go about seeking measures for the revitalization of the Liberian economy, let us hope that training, as an instrument of national development, will begin to stir and show some sign of life and dynamism in the years ahead."



PEACE CORPS WORKERS TO SERVE RURAL AREAS IN HEALTH, EDUCATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text]

One hundred and three Peace Corps Volunteers have taken oath to impart their skills and learning to the people of rural Liberia, after a three-week work orientation program in Gbarnga, Bong County.

The volunteers, some of whom were sworn in on Wednesday and the rest Thursday, are to serve principally in the area of Health and Education.

The volunteers are to be assigned to mostly rural Liberia to instruct various disciplines such as vocational, agriculture, health and, industrial arts, among others.

During the three-week orientation program, the volunteers were taught various local languages, including Vai, Lorma, Mano, Kru, Kpelle, Gio, Gbandi, Grebo,

Sarpoh, Krahn, Gola, and Bassa.

Receiving the volunteers at the Bong County Administrative Building on behalf of Education Minister Dr. George Boley, Assistant Education Minister Tedi Stewart urged them to be committed and dedicated to duty.

Mr. Saye Kenneh, local language coordinator, appealed to the volunteers to go to their various places of assignment with determination.

Present at the ceremony were the American Ambassador to Liberia William L. Swing, Dr. Charles A. Martin, Peace Corps Director; and Bong County Superintendent Badeh Zaza, Emma Johnson, and Prisca Austin.

CSO: 4700/932

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SHIPMENT ARRIVES, ANOTHER EXPECTED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

An oil tanker, the British Tay, discharged 2,000 metric tons of gasoline and 5,000 metric tons of gas oil at the Monrovia Free Port Thursday. The petroleum products were purchased by the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company.

The shipment, according to LPRC sources, is intended to ensure adequate supply of the products on the market.

These products were purchased by LPRC following the reduction of gasoline output as a result of mechanical problems which recently developed at the company's refinery installations at Gardnersville.

Gas shortage hit Monrovia last Sunday evening when motorists had to queue at various filling stations around the city for gas for more than three hours.

The situations continued

Monday as some motorists contacted said they were finding it difficult to fill their tanks in order to facilitate the transport of passengers to the suburbs of Monrovia.

LPRC officials however assured the public that gas would be in the country for consumption by Thursday.

Meanwhile, another consignment of 5,000 metric tons of gasoline is expected here by the middle of March.

Due to the mechanical breakdown at the refinery, gasoline production at LPRC was reduced from 70,000 gallons per day to 40,000 gallons.

But LPRC sources said Thursday that production at the refinery has been increased from 38,000 gallons to 54,000 per day as engineers of the company strive to correct the fault.

CSO: 4700/932

## BRIEFS

MINISTER ON U.S. TOUR--The Assistant Minister of Labour for Trade Union Affairs, Mr. David Zarlee, returned home over the weekend after a 15-week study leave in the United States of America. Mr. Zarlee told reporters upon arrival that the course was fruitful and rewarding. He noted that such exposure was necessary and timely because it afforded him the opportunity to broaden his scope of knowledge in trade union administration, collective bargaining processes and arbitration procedures among other subjects. Minister Zarlee said he would strive to monitor trade union movements and restructure their activities to ensure industrial peace and harmony at the plant level. He lauded the African-American Labour Center in Washington, D.C. who sponsored the fellowship and hoped that other international institutions would follow this example by training representatives from developing countries. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 24 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/932

ORGANIZATION PLANNED TO AID SMALL BUSINESSMEN

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 26 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Challenge for Malawian Businessmen"]

[Text]

THE revelation by the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. H.Y. Kayira, of plans to form an organisation whose sole purpose will be to assist small-scale businessmen, offers new hope for the advancement of the industrial sector. And to the aspiring businessmen whose handicap was finance, the organisation will act as a stepping stone for them to enter the business world, thereby seeing their long time dreams come true.

The projected organisation, to be known as Small-scale Enterprise Development Organisation of Malawi (SEDOM), is expected to function as an executing agency for the small-scale enterprise development programme which will have Government backing. The aim is to provide financial and technical assistance as well as carry out the development of industrial land and workshops to cater for individual small enterprises owned and managed by Malawians privately.

A few years ago, a similar organisation called the Development of Malawian Traders Trust was formed. Sponsored by the Ministry of Trade and Industry with funding from Government, commerce and industry and a grant from the United States-based development organisation,

Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), it is an extension programme designed to reach people in their places of business.

Unlike the Development of Malawian Traders Trust, a private non-profit organisation which was established mainly to assist businessmen to increase their managerial capabilities, the new organisation however, goes a step further, in that in addition to offering technical advice, it will also give businessmen financial back-up.

During the past few years, Malawians have been encouraged to take the opportunity which His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda, created for them to go into business. Although many people had little business experience or capital, they invested whatever they had, plus their ambitious desire to reach an economic take-off stage. Those who worked hard are doing well, while others have still a long way to go. That is why the new organisation has to be lauded for its declared goals.

If other Malawians have done well by trial and error, let many more take the challenge and respond to the Government's efforts of promoting small-scale enterprises in a bid to diversify the country's economy.

## HIGH TOBACCO PRODUCTION EXPECTED THIS YEAR

Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 20-26 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

**INDICATIONS are that 1982 will be another boom year for Malawi's tobacco farmers - the second in succession after the depressed prices of 1980. The Auction Floors will open on April 14.**

Flue-cured tobacco production is expected to come close to last year's total of 19.5 million kilograms, while Burley production will be substantially higher than last year, according to the Tobacco Control Commission (TCC).

*The increased Burley crop - estimated at between 23 - 26 million kg. compared to 18.8 million kg. last year - follows the soaring demand for this type of tobacco, which saw prices increase to a record average price of 231.6 tambala per kilogram in 1981.*

"Indications are that the market for flue-cured and Burley tobacco — and therefore the prices — should be firm this year, particularly for the better-quality grades," TCC secretary

Mr. R.G. Buckingham said this week. "The deciding factor will be quality, however. High grades will always fetch good prices."

**WELCOME BOOST**

Last year's total tobacco crop of just over 50 million kg. was sold for slightly under K100 million at an average price of 195.92 kg. — a welcome boost to Malawi's farmers and to the country's foreign reserves.

In 1980, the tobacco harvest of 54 million kg. fetched a total of only K59.2 million at an average price of 108.82t/kg.

Mr. Buckingham pointed out that there are no restrictions on growing flue-cured and Burley tobacco. "We would like to see as much as possible grown, pro-

vided quality is maintained," he said.

**ADMARC**

Admarc, which is responsible for purchasing smallholder dark-fired, sun-air cured and oriental tobacco, also expects a good year.

The Corporation's crop controller, Mr. H.W. Kabambe, says the trade requirement is between 2-2.5 million kg. of sun-air cured, 0.8 million kg. of Southern dark-fired, more than 1 million kg. of oriental and 12-14 million kg. of Northern Division dark-fired.

"Except for Northern Division dark fired, Admarc expects to buy from farmers the quantities required by the trade," Mr. Kabambe said.

CSO: 4700/931

## BRIEFS

OIL SEARCH NEXT MONTH--The Dutch oil company Shell Exploration is to search for oil and gas on the bed of Lake Malawi under an agreement with the Government, the Malawi News Agency reported this week. Mana quoted a spokesman for the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources as saying the work would begin next month. No details of the agreement were given. In a press statement last week the Ministry said that a major oil company would carry out airborne geophysical work after the rains had ceased. The agreement followed an investigation last year by a United States scientific team into fossil pollen in order to build up a picture of climatic changes that have taken place in Malawi over the last few million years. In the course of this investigation, but incidental to it, the scientists were able to demonstrate that over wide areas of the bed of Lake Malawi there exist surprisingly large thicknesses of rocks of a type which may contain oil or gas, the statement said. "While it may be too early to say whether or not oil or gas is indeed present and can economically be brought ashore, there is no doubt that the status of the lake as an exploration target has been raised considerably," the Ministry said. [Text] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 20-26 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/931



## INTRACORP AROUSES COMMENTS, CONTROVERSY

### INTRACORP Follows Capitalist Principles

Port Louis THE NATION in French 24 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] An investigation completed by THE NATION has revealed that INTRACORP [Intra-Regional Trading Corporation], the company founded by the MMM whose board chairman is Paul Raymond Berenger and whose managing director, Vishnu Lutchmeena-raidoo, likely MMM candidate, along with Harish Boodhoo, in the Souillac/Riviere des Anguilles district, is and must in fact be managed according to capitalist principles.

INTRACORP has every reason to be satisfied after scarcely two months of operations. The merchant ship "5 Juin" has already been made available to the company for regional trading, in accordance with a political decision of the Seychelles Government of France Albert Rene, a personal friend of Paul Berenger.

Through INTRACORP, television sets assembled in Mauritius will be exported to the Seychelles by the beginning of 1983. A total of 2,000 sets worth some 20 million rupees will initially be exported.

The company intends to export coconuts and salted and frozen fish to the Seychelles. Some 20 tons of "bourgeois" fish are already seeking buyers and are headed for Port Louis, while company officials negotiate an import license. The Ministry of Fishing hesitates in the face of problems that such imports would cause for the community of fishermen and also because of the fact that the "bourgeois" fish is often poisonous, according to ministry experts.

In addition, INTRACORP has decided to yield representation of the Union Lighterage Limited, owner of the "5 Juin," to Rogers. This means a closer bond between Rogers and INTRACORP. The decision came as a surprise to many.

In the meantime, Sir Gaetan Duval held a meeting Thursday at the Cinema Milan in Quatre-Bornes and, before a surprisingly large crowd, joked about the contradictions of the MMM, which mixes politics and trading.

The MMM "moderates" remain completely silent about INTRACORP. Some, less cautious, state that the company reportedly provides jobs for the party's unemployed.

As for the extreme left -- that is, "La Lit Travaier" of Jean-Claude Bibi and "La Lit des Classes" of Dr Ram Seegobin -- it refuses to make any statement to the press. However, we recall that members have begun to reread "Les Damnes de la Terre" by Frantz Fanon.

And what is INTRACORP, after all? It is a company founded on 30 November and whose purpose is to promote trade and regional industrial cooperation and to develop an autonomous commercial network in order to sell imported products directly to Mauritian consumers.

According to its bylaws, INTRACORP is also an investment agent for loans and other payments.

The bylaws provide that the company will engage in commerce "as capitalists, financiers, concessionaries, merchants," and will seek outlets for using capital in Mauritius and elsewhere. It can also lease or purchase properties of all kinds (presumably both real and movable property).

The company started with capital amounting to 100,000 rupees, divided into 1,000 shares worth 100 rupees each, 200 of which were bought by Brenger, Bhayat and Lutchmeenaraidoo, each having one-third.

The remaining 800 shares remain under the control of the board of directors, made up of the three above-named persons. The board members can use them "in favor of such persons, companies, body corporate, partnership being shareholders of the company, in proportion to the number of shares 'au prorata' held by them at the date of the allotment or to any person, companies, body corporate or partnership not being shareholders of the company in case of refusal by the shareholders of the company in such terms and conditions as the Board in its absolute discretion may determine and for such consideration as it shall in its absolute discretion think fit." [text in English]

Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo is one of the board members of SOGESCO [expansion unknown], a company that has done business in Mauritius for years. He holds 100 promoter's shares in the company, which gives him the right, according to company by-laws, to be general manager of the company, although he has been replaced on the board several times in recent years.

The other shareholders are other members of the Lutchmeenaraidoo family and private parties.

The company began in July 1975 with an authorized capital of 100,000 rupees, divided into 100 promoter's shares, and 900 regular shares. Less than half of the regular shares have been sold.

SOGESCO does business in several sectors, particularly the sale and purchase of real and movable property, the management and administration of commercial and industrial enterprises, the marketing of local and imported products, import-export, the parceling of land, service leasing contracts and hiring.

According to its by-laws, it can engage in construction and own and operate sugar or other properties, with or without plants. It can also buy cane and any other product for processing and resale.

Also according to its by-laws, a member of the board can have an interest, as a board member or shareholder, in any company or, as a board member or partner, in any company or companies with which SOGESCO has contracts or commitments.

#### INTRACORP and Rogers

Port Louis THE NATION in French 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Under the headline "The MMM Marks Up Points," WEEKEND has announced that the INTRACORP company has apparently yielded rights to Rogers and Company for the Mauritius-Seychelles connection. It would perhaps be fitting to quote the article: "But it is not so much the savoir-faire of the MMM that is impressive, but rather, the way in which its leaders have maneuvered. By taking the initiative in such action and then transferring it to the officials in question (Rogers, Food and Allied, Moroil, the Marketing Office, and so on), the MMM has pulled off a move that few would have imagined. In so doing, it definitely marks up points, on behalf of its credibility in a sector previously little receptive to its politics."

As we reported, the sale of potatoes and onions was negotiated with the Marketing Board a few days ago without any intermediary.

An authorized spokesman for Rogers told us yesterday afternoon that its company has represented Union Lighterage Limited in Mauritius for over 25 years. It is therefore normal for Rogers and Company to be the agents for "5 Juin," just as it previously was for the "Nordvaer."

Some little pushes do more harm than good....

#### INTRACORP's Dealings

Port Louis THE NATION in French 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] In its latest issue, WEEKEND praised INTRACORP for having taken "the initiative in such action and then transferring it to the officials in question." WEEKEND was speaking about the export of certain Mauritian products and the following firms were named: Rogers, Food and Allied, Moroil and the Marketing Office. WEEKEND wrote, and we quote:

"In so doing, it definitely marks up points, on behalf of its credibility in a sector previously little receptive to its politics."

We reported yesterday that Rogers and Company, Ltd., is the agent for the "5 Juin" because it has represented Union Lighterage Limited for over 25 years and that the Marketing Office negotiated the sale of potatoes and onions directly with SEYCOM [expansion unknown].

Food and Allied stated that offers had been made to SEYCOM and that no response had yet been received. It was also reported that INTRACORP did not participate in the discussions.

Moroil told us that the Mauritian company agreed to buy copra from SEYCOM, but that it is still awaiting the Seychelles' decision concerning its offers to supply edible oil. Once again, INTRACORP had nothing to do with the transaction.

But is WEEKEND's information not intriguing? Is there not talk of rights yielded by INTRACORP in order to make public opinion aware of the nationalization of Rogers, Food and Allied, Moroil and to the reorganization of the Marketing Office, according to a formula borrowed from a Marxist manuel?

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CSO: 4719/590

## MINISTER SAYS THERE WILL BE NO RICE SHORTAGE THIS YEAR

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Excerpt] Following the appearance of the minister of state for finance and economy last month, his colleague, the minister of commerce, Mr Falilou Kane, was invited by ORTS [Office of Senegalese Radio and Television] to appear on its "Current Issues" program. The broadcast was dominated by the problem of rice, and for good reason. Falilou Kane reassured his audience more than once that there will be no shortage of rice this year. There could be no better news for the Senegalese in the beginning of this year. With the price increases (most often illegal) which we had last year, it was quite natural for journalists, listeners and viewers to ask countless questions about the Department of Economic Control. In this regard, the minister of commerce said that although it is certain that government departments will always be criticized, especially when one department is somewhat out of step with different concerns, he is nevertheless convinced that this department is discharging its mission properly. But, he added, the Department of Economic Control is having problems obtaining adequate resources, especially in regions, for watching all roads, monitoring the output of products and regularly monitoring what the many merchants are doing. At the same time, he noted, merchants complain of being visited by Economic Control agents several times on the same day.

As Mr Kane pointed out, it is true that the Ministry of Commerce includes not only Domestic Trade and Economic Control, but Foreign Trade as well, which is just as important. One of its duties is "the regulation of exports. This is the ministry's other arm, which people seem to overlook. It is true that Senegal's foreign trade status is hardly brilliant, despite the many steps taken to improve it. Is it so difficult for Senegal to export more and import less? This is the major problem, not only of Senegal, but of all countries," the minister replied. The problem is one of finding greater and greater resources to meet growing needs. Despite this problem, the minister of commerce remains optimistic. As a result of fishing (while awaiting the exploitation of our petroleum) and the new measures for stimulating imports [as published] (subsidies), the future could be brilliant.

11915

CSO: 4719/532

TUNISIAN MILITARY COOPERATION DISCUSSED DURING MINISTER'S VISIT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 28 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] (APS [Senegalese Press Agency])--The minister of the armed forces returned to our capital yesterday after making an official visit to Tunisia. Following that visit, the joint communique published revealed that the talks concerned co-operation in the area of military training, visits of military delegations to Senegal and Tunisia and the exchange of military information and practical knowledge.

Mr Daouda Sow was received by the Tunisian prime minister, Mr Mohamed Mzali, to whom he conveyed a message of friendship and the desire for prompt reestablishment of relations for President Habib Bourguiba on behalf of his brother, President Abdou Diouf.

The minister of the armed forces also conveyed to Mr Mzali a fraternal message from Prime Minister Habib Thiam, reiterating the latter's invitation to his Tunisian counterpart to make an official visit to Senegal.

Dr Daouda Sow was also received by Mr Mongi Kooli, the leader of the Destourian Socialist Party, and by Mr Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs.

After visiting military schools and infrastructures and reviewing problems of joint interest with regard to military cooperation, the two ministers decided on measures to strengthen cooperation between their respective departments, particularly with regard to training military cadres.

Before leaving Tunis, the minister of the armed forces invited the Tunisian minister of national defense to make an official visit to Senegal.

11915

CSO: 4719/532



## ECONOMY SAID TO BE DANGEROUSLY BIASED AGAINST FOOD OUTPUT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 pp 573-574

[Article by Mark Doyle]

[Text] "BRITAIN AND SENEGAL are in the same boat." That was the concluding remark of the Senegalese Minister of Commerce, M. Falilou Kane, at a seminar held recently in London for British businessmen. The comment was indicative of a tendency among Senegalese politicians to attribute economic problems to factors beyond their control, a tendency that has become more marked as the crisis facing the Senegalese economy has deepened.

Few would deny that the Senegalese economy shows characteristics of the dependent relations that many underdeveloped countries face. Added to this, Senegal has suffered drought in ten of the 22 years since independence.

So what is the Senegalese Government doing, apart from organising trade missions, to reduce this dependence?

Last season the rains fell sufficiently early and in sufficient quantity for a "good" crop of groundnuts, the quicksand on which the Senegalese economy is based. It is less clear why the crop is likely to be less than 800,000 tonnes, when a "good" year, according to the Fifth National Plan, should yield some 1.2m. tonnes.

M. Kane gave several reasons for the shortfall, chief among which was that the peasants had been discouraged in previous years, having planted once, twice or even three times without result because the rains did not fall. By last year — and the tendency had developed before then — they had voted with their crops, as it were, and devoted increased acreage to food crops such as maize and millet. "They thought," the minister said, "that cultivating groundnuts wasn't worthwhile because they weren't sure of getting a good harvest

or a good price . . . they were beginning to cultivate millet in order to feed themselves" (*Souma* millet is more resistant to poor rainfall than the groundnut).

The minister didn't mention another important factor in the peasants' decision to switch to crops which would ensure, at least, survival; the state monopoly buying and distribution agency, ONCAD, which was disbanded last year with debts estimated at 90,000m. CFA francs, was corrupt: peasants, through their religious leaders — of which more later — said ONCAD distributed poor seeds, unless bribed, underweighed crops and generally "creamed" farmers' profits in its role of intermediary between the farmers and Dakar.

President Diouf's amnesty last year on peasant debt of 21,000m. CFA francs was not remarkable in the context of the other "Bienvenue-Roi-Abdou" stage-managed events. It would have been more remarkable, however, had the authorities thought the peasants could pay those debts.

Dakar's reaction to this, apparently rational, move into food crops by the peasants has been . . . to increase the producer price of groundnuts. The 1981-1982 buying price was increased 40 per cent, to 70 CFA francs per kilo.

Producer prices, since last year's (some say cosmetic) shake-up of buying agencies, are set by Sonacos and Seib (groundnuts) and the CPSP (other products). Those prices to some extent indicate the priorities of the ruling party:

The table shows the increase in buying prices for groundnuts to be in marked contrast to those for millet, sorghum and maize. The producer price of paddy rice



Product	Average producer prices			
	1974/75	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82
		(CFA francs/kg)		
Industrial groundnuts.....	41.5	45.5	50.0	70.0
Edible groundnuts.....	51.1	54.5	54.5	80.0
Paddy rice .....	41.5	41.5	41.5	51.5
Millet, sorghum .....	30.0	40.0	40.0	50.0
Maize .....	35.0	37.0	37.0	47.0
Niébé beans .....	30.0	30.0	30.0	43.0
Cotton .....	47.0	53.2	53.2	na

was unchanged from 1974 until 1981/1982.

This continued support of the groundnut should be seen in two contexts. First, there is a need to maintain a foreign exchange base to supply the import needs of Dakar and to pay for imports of rice for the main population (one-third of cereal consumption in 1980 was imported). Second, it is important to appease powerful politico-religious leaders who effectively control the groundnut growing areas.

M. Kane's explanation for the increased producer price was that "we want to keep peasants on the land". This would avoid the social tensions found in, for example, Nigeria, where oil wealth had attracted vast numbers to the cities, he added.

Surely, however, people would stay on the land in the same (albeit low) numbers whether they were cultivating food or cash crops. It could be argued that a cash crop, with its focus on the centre from the periphery, worsens rural-urban migration.

The Minister's explanation, moreover, ignores the essential *politique* of the groundnut. The Mouride brotherhood control about two-thirds of Senegal's peanut crop. Through a tightly-knit and resilient command structure centred on Touba and the Khalifa-General, Abdou Lahatte M'Backé, the Mourides exercise considerable political and economic power. It was no coincidence that one of President Diouf's first priorities on coming to power was to be seen to strengthen his links with the Mourides.

Last February he made a publicised mission *en brousse* to the Sine-Saloum region, the main groundnut growing region. On the television screens in Dakar we saw, in an interesting example of photo-montage (or was it photo-journalism from a witty employee at ORTS?), the President's head merge into the map and disappear somewhere around Kaolack, one of the centres of the groundnut trade.

The role of the Mourides has sometimes been seen as ambivalent, because they have in the past told disciples to grow food

crops rather than become indebted to ONCAD for groundnut seed. (The Koran says a man in debt is not free.) But advocating such a move may, in fact, be a bluff in order to squeeze increased producer prices out of Dakar. The Mourides are as aware that their power, both over their disciples and over Dakar, rests in an exchangeable commodity, as the *Parti Socialiste* is aware of the dire consequences of displeasing these men.

This January the consumer price of rice was increased by 30 per cent to 105 CFA francs per kilo. When M. Kane announced the price rise, he said it would save 4,000m. CFA francs per year (the government had been subsidising rice) and would help reduce the import bill for rice by discouraging demand and smuggling to neighbouring countries where the price is lower. The minister also said the increase would allow the government to continue supporting the price of, among other products, groundnuts and cotton. He exhorted people to eat more millet despite the fact that the national dish, *tcheboudienne*, is rice-based. The call for increased consumption of millet would seem to be a contradiction given that millet to a large extent competes for acreage with the groundnut.

However, the exhortation to eat more millet is probably better seen in the context of dissipation of political opposition — the government must, at the very least, be seen to have an alternative to rice. The increase in the price of rice indicates that the government has even more confidence in its policy to divide and neutralise urban discontent than was previously thought.

The increase in the price of rice comes at a time when disposable income is being squeezed. One of the opposition newspapers claimed late last year that the inflation rate was 30 per cent. M. Kane strongly refuted that figure when he was in London. Quoting a report compiled by a consortium of foreign banks, he said the rate for the African index was 8.9 per cent and for the ex-patriate index, 12.9 per cent.

The report to which the Minister was referring was compiled in collaboration with, and with the approval of, the Ministries of Commerce and Finance. It is prefaced thus; (the authors) "do not guarantee either explicitly or implicitly the information or opinions contained in this report which are solely the responsibility of the Government of Senegal".

The rider was a wise addition. Few consultancies would like to stake their reputation on, for example, an urban unemployment figure for Senegal of 17 per cent. There is no mention of underemployment in the report; all "informal sectors" workers are apparently deemed fully employed. These figures in the official report are only matched in temerity by its timing. The inflation rate was calculated up to June, 1981. In July, 1981, a wide range of price increases was announced as part of the International Monetary Fund's stabilisation programme. Negotiations with the fund were successful and a 63m. Special Drawing Rights facility was agreed as well as a 42m. SDR compensatory facility.

As well as the increases in July, in August the price of fertiliser was doubled and sugar was hiked by 25 per cent. These increases will certainly increase the cost of living if not the inflation rate. The recent cost of living increases, moreover, have not been matched by salary increases, at least in the lower echelons. The "Smig" (minimum salary) has not been increased since January, 1981, and stands at 22,500 CFA francs per month.

In 1847, Governor Protêt said "Peanuts will save the economy of Senegal". In fact, the political economy of the groundnut has contributed in large part to creating an economy dangerously biased against food production and towards a small section of the population in the metropolis. The Sixth National Development Plan accords a low priority to agriculture and food production, whereas government services and bureaucracy take a characteristically disproportionate percentage of investment plans. In such a context, offering financial incentives to the groundnut producers and political palliatives to the urban population can only be seen as short term exigencies.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR COOPERATION OF PEOPLE OF KONO

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has appealed to the people of Kono to co-operate with the National Diamond Mining Company (NDMC) to ensure that the Kimberlite mining project succeed without any hinderance, particularly at a time when foreign exchange is required for the importation of industrial goods and other commodities.

Dr Stevens assured the people that Kono will enjoy a special place in the mining agreement for the development of the area, thus ensuring permanent development in the absence of future diamonds exploitation.

Addressing a jubilant crowd of thousands of people including Paramount Chiefs, MPs and party supporters in Kono in his meet the people tour, the President said that past negotiations with mining companies did not reflect the interest of the people.

Any such future negotiation, he said must now reflect the effective participation of government.

On the people's request for the release of land for mining Dr Stevens said it will receive the careful study of government and promised an early action on the issue.

The President announce government's recognition of elected Paramount Chief F. J. Sahr Quee III of Tankoro Chiefdom.

He assured the people of Kono that government would consider the payment of adequate compensation to the family of the late Kumba Sam, killed recently in a Kimberlite Mining accident.

He expressed government's sympathy to the relatives of the deceased and promised adequate compensation to the bereaved.

In a welcome address by the district party chairman, and Minister of Natural Resources, Mr K. C. Gbamanja, the people thanked President Stevens for his interest in them and the area.

They requested for water supply in the chiefdoms and mining areas and the release of lands in the Tankoro Nimikoro, Gbense, Kamara and Fiamsa Chiefdoms, now that the Kimberlite mining agreement had been signed, in the hope that illicit mining would be reduced, and mined areas rehabilitated.

#### Don't Use Kono As Springboard

President Siaka Stevens has warned that government would not allow Kono, with its cosmopolitan composition and high density of population, to be used as a springboard for violence and chaos by detractors during the coming general election.

In his address to the people of Kono during his weekend visit, Dr Stevens pointed out that entry into Parliament was not the personal prerogative of any citizen and warned that government would not encourage perpetrators of violence during the elections.

He equated the elections to an examination therein after five years, the electorate is allowed to test their representatives.

CSO: 4700/934

CUBA'S REVOLUTIONARY ACHIEVEMENTS HAILED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] A lecturer at Fourah Bay College, Dr Wiltshire Johnson, has said that Sierra Leone could derive immense benefit from the Cuban revolutionary experience in the political, philosophical, and socio-economic spheres.

Delivering his keynote address at a one-day seminar at the APC Headquarters to mark the 23rd anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, Dr Johnson however warned that it would be irascible to import the tenets of the Cuban Revolution without modifications despite the fact that certain aspects of their cultural outlook were African.

He pointed out that the Cuban Revolution led by Fidel Castro in 1958 brought to an end some 500 years of foreign and quasi-colonial subjugation.

Dr Johnson noted that despite repeated threats from its more powerful enemies, Cuba had succeeded in evolving an advanced society through the help of a socialist revolutionary doctrine.

"The Cuban Revolution has been so successful that the little Carribean Island has become the mouthpiece of the Non-Aligned Third World," he added.

In his address, the President of the Sierra Leone-Cuba Friendship Society, (SALCUBA), Mr Sosoh Conteh catalogued the achievements of the Cuban Revolution especially its success in completely eradicating illiteracy in its society.

The Cuban Ambassador, Mr Alphonso Herrera, gave a historical sketch of his country including the attack on the Moncada Garrison which he said had precipitated the popular uprising against the Batistan regime.

Ambassador Harrera said Cuba stood up against isolation, hostility, threats, libel and implacable campaign launched by the monopolies that control a large part of the world's Mass Media.

He said the stock of experience and revolutionary ideas that the Cubans inherited from their own history and that of mankind is their most precious treasure.

CSO: 4700/934

BRIEFS

**BAFFIN-RIVER BRIDGE OPENS**--The Baffin River Bridge and the Army's Kono Koidu/ New Sembehun Road Re-habilitation Project have been formally opened by President Siaka Stevens at the weekend. Dr. Stevens commended Mr. S. R. Kasegbama, MP, for the constituency in which the bridge is located, for his efforts and the various donors including NDMC, the SLST, the Lebanese Community and Mr. Jamil Sahid for re-negotiating with ABU Construction Company for the final phase of the completion of the bridge. The Bridge is 300 feet long and 22 feet wide with footpath on either side. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 1]

**SSD CHIEF PROMOTED**--Special Security Division Chief, Mr. T.K. Mansaray has been promoted Chief Superintendent of Police, according to the latest promotion list released this week. Mr. Mansaray, 39, the youngest to become Chief Superintendent of Police, was promoted together with five other officers of the SSD. Also elevated was his second-in-command, Mr. M S. Dumbuya, who now becomes Superintendent of Police, SSD. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 24 Feb 82 p 1]

**MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD**--Alhaji Sulaiman Koroma, a onetime regional president, Northern Province, of the Sierra Leone Muslim Brotherhood Mission (SLMB) has been confirmed as National President of the Mission. Alhaji's confirmation contained in a letter from the Minister of Social Welfare and Rural Development ends a feud between him and the ranks of SLMB on the one hand and the now deposed President, Alhaji, M. F. Koroma on the other. Alhaji M. F. Koroma had succeeded Alhaji Alusine Sesay who died in 1979, as president as was the practice. He had however refused to call a national convention to ratify his appointment as President. According to sources of the SLMB, Alhaji M. F. Koroma had caused the Mission's headquarters to be removed from Magburaka to Bo and this had created some set back to the mission. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/934



NATIONALIST PARTY ON THE VERGE OF A SERIOUS SPLIT

Power Sharing Sparks Revolt

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Alf Ries: "Right Wingers Squabble, Threaten Split in Nationalist Party"]

[Text] Yesterday the Nationalist Party stood on the brink of its most serious split in the past half century. In a day of high political drama 22 of its parliament members, including two ministers, refused to give unqualified support to Prime Minister P. W. Botha, to his leadership and formulation of party policy.

The right wing rebellion against the party leadership is being led by Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Transvaal branch of the party. Intense efforts to bring about a reconciliation were made yesterday by two senior Transvaal ministers: a saddened Hendrik Schoeman ("I feel I could cry") and F. W. de Klerk.

However, as of last evening, the prospects of a complete reconciliation looked slim, even though some recalcitrant members would probably return to the fold.

The rebels have until Wednesday to reconsider their position and they have the prime minister's assurance that they will be treated "without grudge" if they return to the fold. But if they refuse to do so then the party and the caucus will take disciplinary measures against them.

In the meantime they still enjoy the privilege of party whip which means that they have the same privileges and duties as their colleagues who voted in favor of the motion of confidence in the prime minister.

Yesterday afternoon, during a press conference, Dr Treurnicht said that he does not intend to quit the party or to split it. However, he has aroused the feeling of obstinacy and has indicated that he expects a gesture from the prime minister.

The prime minister and three deputy chairmen of the Transvaal Nationalist Party last night assumed a strong stand against Dr Treurnicht with respect to



certain assertions he made during his press conference. The prime minister, who around midnight was still engaged in far-reaching talks in Windhoek dealing with the security and future of the people of the South-West, in an interview with DIE BURGER, pointed out Dr Treurnicht's "disastrous actions" and the "absolute lack of truth" in Dr Treurnicht's accusation concerning a Progressive political principle. In Capetown the three Transvaal deputy chairmen disassociated themselves from their leader and expressed regret for his having tried to create a wrong impression over the actual point of contention, doing so in a subtle way.

The party's revolt can have far-reaching political implications. If these rebels do not return to the Nationalist Party this could lead to a far-reaching political regrouping in the country. Dr Treurnicht's position and that of cabinet colleague, Dr Ferdi Harzenberg, are becoming hard pressed. If they were to leave the party a change in the cabinet would be at hand. It is mainly the Transvaalers who are involved in the rebellion. Twenty of the 22 rebels represent Transvaal constituencies. There is the possibility that the revolt against the party leadership may spread especially among the provincial council members and Nationalist Party officials.

All eyes are aimed at a critical meeting of the Transvaal main directorate which Dr Treurnicht hastily scheduled for Saturday in Pretoria yesterday. Dr Jannie Pieterse, chief secretary of the Nationalist Party for Transvaal, flew to Capetown in haste yesterday to hold talks there.

Yesterday evening Transvaal members of parliament had already begun to organize pressure in the parliament building with an eye to Saturday's main directorate meeting. Some meetings were still being held late into the night.

At Saturday's meeting Dr Treurnicht and his followers will evidently attempt to gain the support of the main directorate for his actions of yesterday. Some observers are of the opinion that whatever will happen Saturday the consequences can be a split on a provincial basis with dangerous implications.

#### Opposition

Another consequence of a possible split in the party can be that the Progressive Federal Party can be replaced as the official opposition party in parliament. The situation is that 100 Nationalist Party caucus members voted for the motion of confidence in the prime minister, while there were 22 opposing votes. One member Mr Flippie Olivier the MP for Fauresmith, Orange Free State, abstained from voting.

The Progressive Federal Party has 27 members in parliament. If all of the 22 rebels insist in their viewpoint and if they succeed in getting just six of the 19 caucus members who were absent yesterday to their side they could become the new official opposition. Yesterday's dramatic events may also induce the New Republican Party of Mr Vause Raw to reconsider its position.

The crisis in the Nationalist Party was brought to a head in the course of a highly emotional caucus meeting where the difference which arose recently on

the interpretation of the Nationalist Party's constitutional policy was discussed intensively.

When the caucus began last night it started out with a discussion of a motion submitted last week by Leon Wessels, the MP for Krugersdorp. Reportedly the motion dealt with South Africa's position in the international world and the interaction between foreign pressure and internal policy. It was learned that Albert Nothnagel, the MP for Innesdal, was the first speaker yesterday. The discussion soon revolved around the threatening crisis in the party. It was immediately clear that Dr Treurnicht's tactic, and that of his supporters, was to conduct a debate on the statement issued on Monday by the prime minister, but most of all on his use of the concept of a healthy power sharing.

Reportedly there were some harsh words about this. Things really began to sizzle when Dr Treurnicht and some of his supporters said that the prime minister was in collusion with Progressive Party terminology. The prime minister reportedly retorted in sharp terms and Dr Treurnicht and his supporters were apparently accused of actually being in collusion with the Reconstituted Nationalist Party, while mention was also made of a meeting the night before on which occasion Dr Treurnicht and his followers are said to have decided on the actions which they would pursue at the caucus.

A large number of parliament members and senior ministers took part in the discussions. Some of them made strong pleas for safeguarding party unity. Thereafter, many members of parliament had great praise for the manner in which Mr Botha handled the matter as chief leader of the party.

#### Motion Introduced

Reportedly Treurnicht at one stage read out the letter which he wrote to Dr Jan Grobler, the chief information officer of the Nationalist Party, in which he objected to the stand taken by Dr Grobler in the Nationalist Party's gazette NAT-80's to the effect that there can be no more than one government in a country. Obviously Dr Grobler then informed the caucus of his reply to Dr Treurnicht. At one stage Mr Thomas Langley, the MP for Waterkloof and one of Dr Treurnicht's chief lieutenants, accused Dr Grobler of having leaked Dr Treurnicht's letter to the press. Dr Grobler denied this strongly.

At the end of the caucus Senior Minister Fanie Botha introduced a motion of confidence and of unqualified support for the prime minister as chief leader of the party and for his leadership and interpretation of the Nationalist Party's policy.

Reportedly this evoked a heated discussion. Some of the caucus members evidently wanted that the part of the motion, in which confidence in the prime minister was expressed, separated from the rest of the motion. This wish was not granted.

Apparently the motion was put to a vote twice. After the first voting it was pointed out that the opposing votes had to be recorded and thereupon a second vote was taken. Some of the members, including Mr Johan van Zyl the MP for

Brentwood, might have come out with an opposing vote at first, but in the second voting he voted for the motion.

Originally there had been confusion about what Dr Treurnicht had done in view of the fact that he and Koos van der Merwe, the MP for Jeppe, had left the caucus during the voting. Later at his press conference Dr Treurnicht himself said that he did vote.

The caucus, which was advanced by one hour because the prime minister had to depart for the South-West for urgent talks there, lasted 3 hours. The first sign of a serious crisis came when Mr Koos van der Merwe stormed out of the caucus chamber a few minutes before 1 o'clock. In going past about 20 newspaper men he cried out emotionally: "I am through with that Progressive P. W. Botha!"

After coming out of the caucus Dr Treurnicht ducked the newspapermen and went straight to his office in the Hendrick Verwoerd Building.

Yesterday afternoon, shortly after 1 o'clock, the caucus members left the caucus chamber in groups. Many showed a tense expression on their faces. The prime minister who also looked tense headed for the cabinet chamber in the parliament building, along with the Nationalist Party's chief whip Mr Alex van Breda, where he made a statement about the events. Shortly thereafter he, along with Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Defense Minister Magnus Malan, left for Windhoek.

In the meanwhile things were buzzing among the members of Parliament. Small groups of MPs who had voted against the motion of confidence in the prime minister hastened to Dr Treurnicht's office where they met behind closed doors. No statements were issued. The entire afternoon was spent in discussing the morning drama thoroughly. At about 5 o'clock the press was advised that Dr Treurnicht would be holding a press conference at 6:30. While a large group of newspapermen waited outside Dr Treurnicht's office to be admitted, Ministers Hendrik Schoeman and F. W. de Klerk unexpectedly came walking up the steps.

#### Stepped Out

The two went straight to Dr Treurnicht's office, knocked once and entered. They spent about 25 minutes in the office and then came out. Minister De Klerk said that the prime minister was not aware of the attempt because he had gone to the South-West. He added: "I feel that I could cry."

The two ministers, who 2 years ago were instrumental in bringing about peace when the prime minister and Dr Treurnicht clashed sharply over the Graven-schoolweek affair, then stepped out. Dr Treurnicht's press conference then got underway. Mr Langley was with him.

Both Minister Schoeman and Minister De Klerk were later spotted at the garden party given by Cape Province Administrator Gener Louw where they were having intensive conversations with other MPs in Leeuwenhof's garden. There were several members of parliament attending the party and at some of the tables

it was surprising to see rebel Nationalist MPs talking with colleagues of the prime minister. Earlier some of them were even drinking coffee together in parliament after the events at the caucus.

A relaxed Treurnicht made his first appearance in parliament after dinner. He and members of the opposition were repeatedly making jokes about where he sat in his minister's bench. Dr Treurnicht was having a relaxed conversation with a couple of MPs, including Hendrik Tempel of Ermelo.

One of the characteristics of yesterday's proceedings in the council was the lack of anger or enmity between the groups, but rather friendliness and intensive conversations between Nationalists and Treurnicht men. Anybody who did not know it would have never said that there existed a crisis.

#### Botha Qualifies Power Sharing

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Freek Swart: "Treurnicht Damages Nationalist Party and Himself"]

[Text] Johannesburg--Last night Prime Minister P. W. Botha, speaking in Windhoek told DIE BURGER that Dr Andries Treurnicht's action in yesterday's caucus meeting was disastrous for himself and damaging to the Nationalist Party at a time when we must stand together in order to best resolve South Africa's urgent problems.

The prime minister was reacting in this manner after learning that Dr Treurnicht, the Transvaal leader of the Nationalist Party, had earlier come out with the statement, at a press conference in Capetown, that it was too much to ask of him "to accept as suddenly the principle of power sharing which is a Progressive Party political principle."

Mr Botha's reaction came after a day of heightened tensions over a threatened split in the Nationalist Party.

The prime minister stated: "The absolute lack of truth in Dr Treurnicht's accusation about a Progressive Party political principle is to be read in the statement I made on Monday in which I said expressly that the Nationalist Party definitely rejects the Progressives' policy and that when we talk of power sharing we mean co-responsibility."

"My statement is distinct and clear for everybody to read. With his story that suddenly there is now an acceptance of the Progressive Party's principle Dr Treurnicht now is looking for a new reason for justifying action . . . a disastrous action for himself and a damaging action to the Nationalist Party."

Mr. Botha emphasized that it is now time for all patriots to stand together.

"That is why the majority of Nationalist members of parliament, who heard Dr Treurnicht speak at the caucus, expressed full confidence in me, after also hearing my viewpoint."



## Forced

When it was pointed out to the prime minister that, at his press conference, Dr Treurnicht had stated that a motion presented at the caucus meeting had been "carried through to a point where people apparently knew that I could not give unqualified assent," Mr Botha said; "Oh...his confidence in me, in whosever cabinet he serves, is therefore qualified confidence."

With reference to Dr Treurnicht's position that at the caucus they were forced to vote on the motion while he was engaged in raising several objections against certain qualifications and formulations of the motion before the caucus, Mr Botha said that Dr Treurnicht cannot complain that he did not have the opportunity of presenting the matter at the caucus.

"Dr Treurnicht even spoke three or four times at the caucus and had full opportunity of presenting his case. Moreover one of his supporters, Mr Frank le Roux, the deputy speaker who also voted against me yesterday, was the chairman of the caucus meeting. Thus if Dr Treurnicht did not have the opportunity of presenting his case it is mostly his own man's fault and he should take him to task for that." This is what the prime minister said.

"I provided Dr Treurnicht with an answer every time." Mr Botha went on to say that he found it necessary to speak on these things so that false impressions about these matters could be swept away. "I do not want to argue with him and I want to go on with matters which we must deal with in the interest of the country. I want to repeat my call to all citizens to help me in resolving the country's problems so that civilized standards in our country can prevail."

When he was asked whether he was "visibly shocked" when he came out of the caucus chamber, as the Johannesburg afternoon paper THE STAR had reported, the prime minister laughed and said: "I do not think I was shocked. Perhaps I was a bit in a hurry, because I had to hasten to fly to the South-West for very urgent matters. How can someone with a two-thirds majority behind him in Parliament be shocked?"

"No, one has to put the country's interest above all else, but then someone comes along with the old trick of tripping you."

### Treurnicht Against Power Sharing

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 pp 1, 18

[Press Interview with Dr Andries Treurnicht Leader of the Transvaal Nationalist Party]

[Text] Yesterday Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Transvaal Nationalists Party, stated that he and 21 other MPs, who last night voted against the motion of confidence in the prime minister during the caucus meeting, do not intend to quit the party or to cause a split within the party.

However, he also let it be apparent that he now awaits a gesture on the part of the prime minister.

Last night Dr Treurnicht addressed a press conference in his office. At first he read a statement and then proceeded to answer some questions. His statement read as follows:

"I regret the fact that today, at the caucus of the Nationalist Party, as things turned out, a number of members of parliament had to vote against a motion demanding unqualified agreement with the interpretation of policy. These members are standing by the policy of the Nationalist Party as approved by its congresses. We are not considering leaving the party or splitting it.

Unflinching

"We repeat our subscribing to the Nationalist Party's rejection of political power sharing and of a mixed government for whites, coloreds and Asiatics."

"We stand unflinching by the policy of self determination for the whites and we recognize the right of self determination for the other peoples."

"I received a request from ten members of the main directorate for scheduling a meeting of the main directorate in accordance with the constitution. I ordered the chief secretary of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal to call such a meeting for Saturday 27 February at 11 a.m. in Pretoria. The meeting took place in the Vanderhoof Hall."

After this statement Dr Treurnicht answered questions from the press as follows:

[Question] May I ask a question?

[Answer] I will answer a few questions if reasonable.

[Question] You said that you are not giving unqualified support to the prime minister's statement, that is, you do not intend to subscribe to the statement or to accept the motion which was put to the caucus.

[Answer] No, not unqualifiably. The motion was so worded that the prime minister's interpretation of policy is coupled with it most closely and his statement of policy is most closely coupled with the statement he issued. In turn his statement contains a reference to power sharing and this is something to which I cannot subscribe without qualifications. The choice was presented in such a manner that I had to either vote for it without reservations as it was worded or not. I figured that I ought to have the freedom to be able to say that I disagree with certain formulations of the wording.

[Question] Have you personally voted against the motion?

[Answer] Yes, I voted against the motion.

[Question] Some people are saying that this means that the Nationalist Party is splitting. Do you see it that way?

[Answer] Not necessarily. We have serious differences of opinion, but differences of opinion ought not mean that the Nationalist Party is splitting. It was for this reason that I stated that we do not intend to quit the party or to divide it.

[Question] Do you believe that there is a chance for conciliation then?

[Answer] It's not impossible.

[Question] Can the Nationalist Party remain a single entity with these very clear differences in the interpretation of policy?

[Answer] Look, the Nationalist Party has survived greater differences of opinion, but in this case a motion was pushed through on a point which people evidently knew I could not agree with it without qualifications.

[Question] Will you say something about your meeting with Minister F.W. de Klerk and Minister Hendrik Schoeman which took place here just now?

[Answer] The meeting was a very friendly one and we talked about the planned directorate meeting and also about the request which has been made to hold an emergency committee meeting.

[Question] In conjunction with a previous question can we deduce that a trap has been set for you purposely?

[Answer] The motion was presented in such a manner that at a point, where I figured I could express a valid difference of opinion...which at that point I had to oppose.

[Question] What is your position in the cabinet now?

[Answer] I am in the cabinet at the invitation of the prime minister. My presence in the cabinet will terminate if he withdraws his invitation.

[Question] Are you planning to resign as minister?

[Answer] I stick to the answer to your previous question.

[Question] If the prime minister insists on the unconditional acceptance of the motion, what will you do?

[Answer] Well...I have already indicated that if I must submit unconditionally to the motion...that is impossible.

[Question] Will you then have to resign from the Nationalist Party?



[Answer] No, not necessarily. I am a Nationalist and next Saturday we will be having our main directorate meeting and this is a matter for the main directorate to decide.

[Question] What are the special qualifications in the motion with which you cannot agree?

[Answer] We were still in the process of discussing that. While we were discussing it and I raised several objections against certain qualifications and wording of the motion before the caucus, we were forced to vote on the motion.

[Question] Is it not customary that the chief executive be supported not only as a person, but also in his interpretation of policy?

[Answer] That is the ideal situation, but we have very good examples in politics, examples in which I myself was involved, where members were at liberty to say: "I don't feel happy about a certain wording or a certain viewpoint." There are examples of this. I myself was involved in such a case a few years ago and that did not mean that I was forced to leave the party. The prime minister himself has stated that we are a big party with many members and there are differences of accent and opinions, and that is normal in a party.

[Question] Have you any strong hopes for reconciliation?

[Answer] Certain conditions will have to be met now, conditions which perhaps will be set by both sides.

[Question] What is the purpose of this main directorate meeting? What decisions will have to be made there?

[Answer] The main directorate will have to take cognizance of today's events and the main directorate must determine its viewpoint in light of that.

[Question] How do you interpret the prime minister's invitation to the people who voted against the motion to reconsider their position by next Wednesday?

[Answer] That is a gesture on his part, but it does not remove the objections raised at the meeting.

[Question] What about the letter you wrote to Dr Grobler (about an article in NAT 80's), do you have any objections against it being published if we get a hold of it?

[Answer] I did not have any objections against the letter being published, because in my judgement, it is an entirely innocent letter in which I told Dr Grobler that in a certain sense I could not take any pleasure in the issue of NAT 80's unless that could be qualified. No, I don't have any objections.

[Question] Can the deduction be made that your objection to the stance taken in NAT 80's is greater than the objection to the prime minister's statement about power sharing? To what are you actually opposed?

[Answer] The specific meaning contained in NAT 80's raised certain questions in my mind and I thought that in that statement there are certain implications that must be considered very carefully. That is what I asked and I think it still must be done. However, with regard to power sharing the situation is (and this is my estimate): In recent years the Nationalist Party has rejected thoughts of power sharing and I think that for the Nationalist Party to just as soon accept the principle of power sharing is too much to ask of me.

[Question] Is it not true that the 1977 proposals (of the Nationalist Party) have a large measure of power sharing?

[Answer] We call it consultation and co-responsibility, but I say power sharing is a Progressive Party political principle and the Nationalist Party has expressly rejected that in all of its publications. The prime minister did so also in last year's no-confidence debate of August.

[Question] At first you said that you were talking in the name of the other members (who voted against the motion). Could you mention their names?

[Answer] I think their names will be made known tomorrow.

[Question] What about Mr Sporie van Rensburg, did he also vote against the motion?

[Answer] I did not stay until the end and therefore I did not see who all voted against the motion. I heard from Mr Van Rensburg, but...

[Question] Did you, yourself, vote?

[Answer] I voted. Oh yes, I voted. However, after the voting the proposal was made that the names of those who voted against the motion be noted down. I ran out before that was done.

[Question] Why did you run?

[Answer] I just felt like leaving.

[Question] Could one of the decisions taken Saturday be that a special congress of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal is to be held?

[Answer] Naturally the main directorate is completely free to determine what its future actions will be. It is not outside of its competence to decide whether a national congress is to be held.

[Question] Are you going to ask for a motion of confidence?

[Answer] I am not so set on motions of confidence. (Laughs)...I am going to discuss the situation with the main directorate. It will be up to them to decide.

[Question] If there is to be any reconciliation isn't it so that this must not come only from the prime minister's side?

[Answer] Well...Regardless of what is expected of me, I think that there should be a gesture on the part of the prime minister, definitely so.

[Question] What can be expected of you in this respect?

[Answer] The motion reads: Unqualified adherence to certain interpretations of policy, but the interpretation of policy was coupled to a statement which had been issued, and not every phrase and word of that statement is acceptable to me.

[Question] Do you want to comment on reports that sharp words were exchanged between you and the prime minister at the caucus?

[Answer] No, I don't think there were many sharp words, but the atmosphere was very tense.

#### Call for Unity

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Press Interview with Prime Minister P.W. Botha]

[Text] Windhoek--Yesterday Prime Minister P.W. Botha made a strong appeal to all South Afrikaners to unite and to support him and his government in the effort to resolve all the serious problems of southern Africa.

The prime minister arrived in Windhoek yesterday with two of his ministers: Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan, along with a senior delegation of officials and officers, for an important 2 day visit.

After a brief statement at the J.G. Strydom Airport concerning the purpose of his visit to the South-West, reporters began to ask questions.

[Question] How are the events at the caucus going to affect the government's policy for the South-West?

[Answer] I cannot see how that can influence the situation. I am the prime minister of the Republic of South Africa. I was this morning, I still am the prime minister and I have the greater majority of the members of parliament behind me.

[Question] Will Ministers Treurnicht and Hartzenberg remain in the cabinet?

[Answer] That is a matter I will consider when I return to Capetown. In the meantime I have more important things to do.

[Question] Are these people still members of the Nationalist Party?

[Answer] The caucus cannot terminate your membership in the Nationalist Party. Yes they are still members.

[Question] Will they remain members?

[Answer] This is a question you should address to them. I have the majority, the overwhelming majority, of the caucus behind me. I will go on ruling and I am calling on all South Afrikaners to unite to help me and give support to my colleagues in our effort to resolve the very serious problems of southern Africa. We are firmly resolved on doing this. (At this Pik Botha and General Malan shouted: "Hear, hear!")

[Question] Do you want to see them stay in the party?

[Answer] I would like to see as many people as possible support my viewpoint and my leadership, but I cannot force people to do so if they are unwilling.

Further on in the course of the conference Mr Botha said that the South African government is ready to start the second phase of the negotiations on the future of the South-West. This is the main purpose of his visit to this country.

His visit is regarded of critical importance for the international negotiations and also for the internal development.

#### Appeal to Right Wingers

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] Prime Minister P.W. Botha has appealed to the 22 Nationalist members of parliament, who voted against the motion of confidence in him and his leadership, to seriously reconsider their positions during the next 8 days. If they return to the party they will be treated without any grudge.

Mr Botha brought this out in the open during a press conference immediately following the dramatic caucus meeting which lasted 3 hours.

He said that the caucus conducted a long discussion on the purported differences in the ranks of the Nationalist Party. Various members of the cabinet and of parliament took part in the debate and on several occasions Mr Botha came out with a rejoinder to their statements; He also answered other questions.

Thanks

After the addresses Senior Minister and Leader of Parliament, Fanie Botha, introduced a motion. It stated that the caucus expresses its confidence in,

and unqualified support for, the prime minister and chief executive of the Nationalist Party and in his leadership and interpretation of the policy of the Nationalist Party.

Mr Botha said that 100 members voted in favor of the motion, 22 against with one abstention.

"After the motion I expressed my thanks to the caucus for the confidence which it placed on me and for the right it gave me as chief executive to interpret policy."

"I emphasize once more that with respect to any constitutional matter I will give a hearing to the Nationalist Party's congress and if necessary I will consult the country by way of a referendum or referendums."

He added that no constitutional proposals are now before the government and that with respect to this matter a report by the Presidential Council is being awaited.

Appeal

"I intend to follow the path as set out in my statement of a few days ago."

Mr Botha said that towards the end of the meeting he appealed to the members who had voted against the motion to reconsider their position in the next 8 days and to return to the ranks of the party.

Serious

They were elected as Nationalists and he can assure them that the doors are open to them for returning to the Nationalist Party. If they return they will be treated as full members and there will be no grudges. If they fail to return then the party and the caucus will have to take disciplinary measures against them.

Mr Botha said that those who voted against the motion have created a serious situation. They will have to submit to the majority's decision.

In answer to a question Mr Botha said that Dr Andries Treurnicht walked away before the voting.

#### Correspondence Preceding Rightists' Revolt

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] The exchange of letters between Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Transvaal leader of the Nationalist Party, and Dr Jan Grobler, chief information official of the party, which occasioned the squabble in the Nationalist Party was made available to DIE BURGER yesterday evening by Dr Grobler.



Dr Grobler did this after Dr Treurnicht stated at a press conference yesterday afternoon: "I have no objection to the letter being made public, because in my estimation it is an entirely innocent letter in which I told Dr Grobler that I was not altogether pleased with a certain sentence in the issue of NAT 80's unless it were qualified."

On 8 February Dr Treurnicht wrote the following letter in his own handwriting:

Esteemed Colleague

I have taken another look at the most recent NAT 80's and it is very neatly and interestingly arranged. Thanks especially for the insertion of the article on civil service. There is, however, a stance assumed there which has far reaching implications and I think you must look at it again. I am referring to the stance assumed there to the effect that it is logical that in a country there can be no more than one government. That, I think, needs some qualification.

The deduction which can be made from that is that we should have only one government, that it should be a mixed one, that therefore it will have colored and Indian ministers who will be co-governing over me and all whites, etc, etc. This is an entirely unacceptable thought.

Please consider qualifying this in the next issue of NAT 80's, because as it now stands we will not be able to sell it.

Greetings! A.P. Treurnicht.

On 15 February Dr Grobler replied as follows:

Esteemed Dr Treurnicht

Many thanks for your friendly and valued letter of a few days ago, especially for your friendliness and positive notations regarding the latest NAT 80's. Coming from you as an old editor (KERKBODE AND HOOFTAD) that carries a great deal of meaning. It was a privilege to have carried the item on civil service, because I see that as a prerogative, but also as my task, especially in giving support to ministers (who, through circumstances beyond their control, must stand on the firing line) and in carrying to the public a positive image of them. Nobody can deny that you are handling with care a difficult task which is, at the same time, extremely sensitive. More power to you.

You also referred briefly to the stance I took, namely, that it is simply logical that there cannot be more than one government within a country and then you proceeded to draw certain deductions from that. The stance to which you refer has to do with the question of sovereignty of government over a certain territory. As I understand the 1977 constitutional plan there cannot be any question of unlimited exclusive white sovereignty over the Republic of South Africa. To be sure the proposition to the effect that ministers who deal with domains which are "common" are bound to come into play with each others "parliament" over and over again, is quite clear. To assume that ministers who cover "common" grounds are forever to be exclusively white

seems to me to be an erroneous interpretation of the plan. This is also in conflict with the idea of the Council of Cabinets.

I would really appreciate in getting from you a brief interpretation on the particular points of the -77 proposals so as to clarify any obscurities . . . also with the recent viewpoint of the prime minister with respect to the coloreds. I am just as desirous as you are in coming up with a model which we can sell to all the population groups that come under the plan, namely, the Asiatics and the coloreds.

With respect and appreciation. Jan Grobler (MP)

P.S. I would also appreciate your viewpoint on the thinking that we must at all costs take in the 2.5 million coloreds as a block with the whites in order to expand our own power basis and not deliver them to the "black power" position.

#### Absences Noted in Caucus

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Altogether 123 Nationalist Party members of parliament were present yesterday at the caucus meeting in which 22 of them voted against a motion of confidence in the prime minister and one of them abstained.

The party's caucus consists of 142 MPs; therefore 19 MPs failed to attend the caucus meeting. Among them was the speaker, Mr Hannes du Toit, the MP for Vryburg. The speaker traditionally attends only the first and last caucus meetings of a parliamentary session.

Mr Hans Schoeman, the MP for Noordrand, is the chairman of the caucus. However, he could not attend yesterday's meeting because he had to undergo a heart condition operation in a Johannesburg hospital.

Normally it would have been Hans Ungerer, the MP for Sasolburg, to act as chairman for him; however, Mr Ungerer was out of town and it was Frank le Roux, the deputy speaker and the MP for Brakpan, who chaired yesterday's eventful meeting. He happens to be one of the 22 people who voted against the motion of confidence.

#### Two Others

Mr Con Botha, MP for Umlazi, had previously given notice that he would be a little late, because he first had to attend an auction. Then, earlier, his wife Leonore was involved in an auto accident and this was the cause for his being too late for the meeting.

Besides Mr Ungerer there were two other Free State MPs who were absent yesterday. They are: Jan van der Berg, MP for Ladybrand, and Daantjie Scott, MP for Winburg. In accordance with parliamentary custom both have been paired off and they were not in Capetown all week long.



DIE BURGER was told that there is nothing sinister with respect to the absence of the three Free State MPs. They had been paired off and had signed an apology for the chairman of the caucus for yesterday's absence, doing so in good time.

#### Opened a New Tractor Plant

Political circles are accepting the fact that the three Free State MPs would have in any case voted in favor of the motion of confidence in the prime minister.

Sarel Hayward, the deputy minister for agriculture and fishing and the MP for Graaff-Reinet, was at Neigel yesterday where he opened a new tractor plant. Thus he too was not present at the caucus meeting.

Others who were also absent were Mr Koos Lloyd (of Roodeplaat), Hans Rabie (Worcester), Gert Kotze (Malmabury), Piet Pretorius (Maraisburg), Ferdinand van Heerden (De Aar) and Willa Hefer (Standerton).

Mr Flip Olivier, the MP for Fauresmith is the member of Parliament who abstained.

#### Transvalers Side with Treurnicht

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Of the 22 Nationalist members of parliament who yesterday refused to vote in favor of a motion of confidence in Prime Minister P. W. Botha and his leadership 20 of them are from Transvaal and two from the Cape Province.

One Free Stater, Mr Flip Olivier, abstained. The Natal Nationalist MPs closed ranks unanimously behind the prime minister.

A large number of senior members of Parliament are among the objectors. Two of them are ministers: Dr Andries Treurnicht, the Transvaal leader of the party, and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg. Mr Frank le Roux, deputy speaker and chairman of the committee, as well as MP for Brakpan, and Mr Thomas Langley, deputy chairman of the committee and MP for Waterkloof, also voted against the motion.

The two from the Cape Province are Jan Hoon, the MP for Kuruman, and Dirk Poggenpoel, MP for Beauford West. Three of the Nationalist Party's whips also figure in the group. They are Hoon, Daan van der Merwe, the MP for Rissik, and Willie van der Merwe, MP for Meyerton.

The complete list of objectors, with the names of their constituencies in parentheses, is as follows:

Dr Andries Treurnicht (Waterber), Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (Lichtenburg), Jan van Zyl (Sunniside), Dr Willie Snyman (Pietersburg), Ben Wilkens (Ventersdorp), Thomas Langley (Waterkloof), Dan van der Merwe (Rissik) Frank le Roux (Brakpan), Sporie van Rensburg (Rosettenville), Dr Boy Geldenhuis

(Randfontein), S. P. Barnard (Langlaagte), Willie van der Merwe (Meyerton), Karel Swanepoel (Gezina), Casper Uys (Barberton), Hannes Visagie (Nigel), Willie Lemmer (Schweizer-Renerke), Dr Frans van Staden (Koedoesport), Mrs Bessie Scholtz (Germiston District), Louis Theunissen (Transvaal appointee), John Hoon (Kuruman), Dirk Poggenpoel (Beauford West) and Koos van der Merwe (Jeppe).

#### Rebels Seek Party Control

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] There is a possibility that the 20 Transvaal members of parliament, who refused to support Prime Minister P. W. Botha in a motion of confidence, will try to gain control over the Transvaal Nationalist Party if they should make their break with the party final.

Only two Cape Province MPs voted against the motion.

A decision has already been made for convening the main directorate of the Transvaal Nationalist Party and the meeting has already been scheduled for Saturday.

Moreover it is within the prerogative of the main directorate to convene a special congress of the Transvaal Nationalist Party.

Yesterday politicians pointed out the implications of this to DIE BURGER, though these may simply be theoretical. In the event that such a congress is convened then a motion of confidence in Dr Andries Treurnicht and the 21 other MPs who also voted against the motion yesterday may be introduced and passed.

#### Untenable

That will mean the Dr Treurnicht will be the leader of the Transvaal Nationalist Party and that the party-organization, machinery and funds will be at his disposal.

The Nationalist Party is organized on a federal basis and therefore such a situation will be untenable. That will also mean that Dr Treurnicht and the Transvaal Nationalist Party will be left out of the federal system.

#### Outside

The implication will then be that this group will be sitting in parliament as the Transvaal Nationalist Party in opposition to the Nationalist Party.

Moreover the 47 Transvaal MPs who supported the prime minister yesterday will not be counted as members of the Nationalist Party in Transvaal and they will thus find themselves technically outside of the Transvaal Nationalist Party.

But in parliament they will, however, be regarded as Nationalist Party MPs. They will then have to be included in the Nationalist Party on a federal basis in the rest of the country.

#### Fence Sitter, Rebels Comment

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] Flip Olivier, the MP for Fauresmith and the only member of parliament who abstained from voting in yesterday's eventful caucus meeting, still refuses to say what his viewpoint is.

Yesterday he made the following statement to DIE BURGER: "I believe that colorlessness or the lack of courage to express oneself in accordance with one's convictions may never be a part of an honest politician."

"There must be no doubt that I have definite and strong convictions with respect to certain points of policy in South African politics. I will make my viewpoints known within a week in a clear and frank manner."

Jan Hoon, the MP for Kuruman and one of the 22 members of parliament who yesterday voted against a motion of confidence in the prime minister, has this comment for DIE BURGER: "I made a promise to my electors that if I find problems in the Nationalist Party I will discuss the matter with them and create the opportunity of doing so."

This will take place at the earliest possible opportunity.

Dr Boy Geldenhuis, the MP for Randfontein and also one of the 22 MPs, said that he has a mandate from his electors. "I interpret that to mean that I cannot give approval to a possible interpretation of Nationalist Party policy in the sense that it would constitute power sharing . . . either healthy or unhealthy."

He hopes to discuss things with his executive committee on Monday evening and he added: "I am in their hands."

Karel Swanepoel, yet another member of the 22 MPs and the MP for Gezina, said that a motion of confidence in the prime minister would be no problem for him. However, the motion which was introduced in the caucus yesterday had another element which was unacceptable to him.

#### Mixed Feelings of Council Members

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Three of the five Pretorian Provincial Council's members, whose team mates in the parliament voted against the motion of confidence in Prime Minister P. W. Botha, did not wish to assume a stand on this matter yesterday. The other two members of the provincial council were not available for their comments.

Strong support in favor of Mr Botha's policy statement was expressed by four other Pretorian members of the provincial council.

Pier Grobler (Roodeplaat) let it be known without hesitation that he supports Mr Botha unqualifiedly. Ben Nortman (Pretoria-Central) said that he has always been a P.W. Botha man, while Hannes Hattingh (Verwoerdburg) made it known that he stands by the Nationalist Party's policy as interpreted by the prime minister.

Jakie Kruger (Rissik), whose MP, Daan van der Merwe, voted against the motion yesterday, was one of the members of the provincial council who "first wants to know what goes on" before he makes any comments. "It wouldn't make any sense to react simply on the basis of reports." This is what Kruger said. He will come up with his point of view as soon as he has complete information on this matter.

#### Reason

Steyn van der Spuy (Wtaerkloof), a team-mate of Tom Langley, did not wish to say anything yesterday.

F.W. Morkel (Koedoespoort), whose MP, Dr Frans van Staden, voted against Mr Botha, did not wish to say whether he supports his MP. "If ever there was a time to let reason speak instead of sentimentality that time is now. We must remain calm." This is what he had to say.

B.D.T. Boshoff of Sunnyside and chairman of the provincial council could not be found, but his MP is Jan van Zyl, a Treurnicht supporter.

#### Leaders

Mr M.F. Reinecke (Gezina), a former party official, could not be reached for a comment either, but his MP, Mr Karel Swanepoel, voted against the motion yesterday.

L.J. Fourie (Innesdal) did not wish to make any comments saying that party "leaders" must be consulted first.

Fanie Schoeman (Pretoria-East), the leader of the Nationalist Party in the provincial council, could not be reached for a comment.

#### Progressive Federal Party Reaction

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] Johannesburg--Yesterday official opposition leader, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said that the unity of the Nationalist Party has been destroyed and South African politics have entered a "totally new" era.

Dr Slabbert, who arrived early yesterday evening to address a municipal election meeting in support of the Progressive Federal Party, made some comments on the Nationalist Party's caucus meeting in Capetown yesterday where 22 Nationalist Party MPs voted against a motion of confidence in Prime Minister P.W. Botha.

"It appears as though the votes of no confidence in the prime minister clearly marks the split in the Nationalist Party. Whatever happened today is irrevocable." South African politics have now entered a totally new era and the effects of future developments will have a profound influence on the future course of South African politics." This was Dr Slabbert's comment.

In answer to the question as to whether the leader of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal, Dr Andries Treurnicht, is actually planning a right wing splinter of the ruling party Dr Slabbert said: "He has not yet given a clear indication of the direction he is taking."

When he was asked whether the Progressive Federal Party would be willing to enter into an agreement with the New Republican Party so that the Progressives can remain as the official opposition if Dr Treurnicht and his followers were to decide to secede, Dr Slabbert replied: "No not at any price. We will have to see what happens."

#### Labor Party Reaction

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] Johannesburg--Rev Alan Hendrickse, leader of the Labor Party, in commenting on the latest developments in the Nationalist Party, yesterday stated that the opportunity has presented itself for Prime Minister P.W. Botha to move immediately and actually in the direction of reform.

"The prime minister has a clear mandate in the sense that more than 80 percent of the caucus supports him. Along with the great number of people who support reform Mr Botha will be getting far more support than he can now lose."

He went on to say: "I would like to see the prime minister present his views clearly on the question of power sharing and power division. Division of power is unacceptable to the Labor Party."

"However I believe that Mr Botha will be able to realize his ideals audaciously and full of confidence with the necessary perserverance. We hope he will move in a clear direction which will point to reform."

#### National Conservative Party Reaction

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 18

[Text] The National Conservative Party will not tolerate any form of political power sharing with the coloreds, according to a statement made by its leader Connie Mulder last evening.



Commenting on the Nationalist Party split of yesterday Dr Mulder said that there is no such thing as a healthy power sharing.

"The white parliament must in all circumstances remain white and sovereign. The Party also states that it is willing to collaborate with other parties and groups which are dedicated to the smother of the Botha-government's leftist inclinations."

#### Council Supports Botha

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, at a special caucus meeting of the Cape Province's Provincial Council, the Nationalist Party there expressed its unanimous confidence in Prime Minister P.W. Botha as leader of the Nationalist Party and also subscribed to the prime minister's right to interpret party policy.

#### Strength

The 44 members of the caucus reconfirmed once again their loyalty to Mr Botha as leader of the Nationalist Party.

Pietie Loubser, the Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Cape Province's Provincial Council, made a statement at the end of the caucus meeting and said that the caucus also indetifies itself unanimously with the interpretation which Mr Botha has attached to the controversial front page article in NAT 80's. In the article Dr Jan Grobler, chief information official of the Nationalist Party and the editor of NAT 80's, stated that it is logical to say that there can be only one government in the country.

The caucus of this Nationalist party's provincial council also prayed for strength for the prime minister for the road which he has undertaken and assured him of its unanimous loyalty.

#### Support from Deputies

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[Text] The deputy chairmen of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal issued a statement last evening disassociating themselves from Dr Treurnicht's revolt against Prime Minister P.W. Botha. Dr Treurnicht is their provincial party leader.

In their statement the three deputy chairmen: Fanie Botha (minister of manpower), F.W. de Klerk (minister of minerals and energy affairs) and Hendrik Schoeman (minister of transportation), said that they "find it regrettable that Dr Treurnicht tried, in a subtle manner, to create the wrong impression about the actual point of dispute in yesterday morning's Nationalist Party caucus meeting."



"Creating the impression of profound differences of principle was unnecessary and against the interests of the Nationalist Party."

"Dr Treurnicht stated that he and those who voted against the motion of confidence in the prime minister are respecting certain political viewpoints and consequently he suggested that the prime minister and the other 101 (cabinet members, deputy ministers and MPs) who actually supported the motion are deviating from established Nationalist Party policy."

But this is an unfair and unreasonable suggestion and is based on the erroneous interpretation of what took place in the caucus and of what the prime minister stated.

"The actual basic problem with which we are dealing is the refusal of Dr Treurnicht and of the MPs involved to give unqualified support to the prime minister as chief executive of the Nationalist Party and to recognize the prime minister's role as the final interpreter of Nationalist Party policy with final responsibility to the Nationalist Party."

"We call upon the Nationalists of Transvaal to remain calm and to offer an opportunity to the appointed controlling bodies to discuss the matter in a peaceful atmosphere."

"Our purpose shall be to insure loyalty to the Nationalist Party's chosen chief executive through such deliberations and thus serve the best interests of the Nationalist Party and of South Africa." This is how the statement read.

#### Johannesburg City Council Support

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Johannesburg--There appeared to be very strong support for Prime Minister P.W. Botha yesterday among Nationalist Party candidates in the city council elections in Johannesburg when they expressed themselves in favor of Botha's concept of power sharing and his efforts at bringing about better relations.

Carel Venter, the Nationalist Party leader in the city council gave his full support to Mr Botha and said: "I maintain my party's viewpoint. I will either stand or fall with it, but I will not deviate from it."

One of the city council's candidate (a sitting council member) said: "Perhaps Dr Andries Treurnicht has no knowledge of third level administration and therefore he has not given thought to the decisive elections contest going on in Johannesburg."

The Nationalist Party caucus will be meeting this evening at 9 o'clock for discussing the events in Capetown. Mr Venter said that following the meeting a statement will be issued presenting the viewpoints of the city council candidates.

## Election

Personally he simply wants to say that he is a nationalist and a contender in the elections as a Nationalist candidate. He associates himself with the party leaders and accepts the responsibility which this entails.

Deputy Mayor Danie van Zyl said that due to the serious disposition with which his party has tackled the election he is sure that "the Nationalist Party can yet cut through this knot."

In Randburg Nationalist Party team leader Ernst Pienaar, the chairman of the city council's executive committee, said that at the municipal level his party is fighting for the interest of Randburg and politics on a national level is of secondary importance.

The Nationalist Party's policy in Randburg is that in all respects the town is the party's first priority. "If any Nationalist Party candidate has a contrasting view he must, in his personal capacity, get in touch with the media." This is what Mr Pienaar said.

Hilmer Kruger, a young candidate from the thickly populated section of the city, says that he supports Botha's initiative to the fullest and regrets the actions of Dr Treurnicht and of those MPs who have voted against the idea of co-responsibility, especially because of Botha's desire to improve relations.

Kruger said: "The Nationalist Party does not need this kind of a party split at this juncture."

Piet Grobler, a candidate and one of the old guards said: "I am sticking with P.W. Botha. I cannot support the others. Dr Treurnicht is always a trouble-maker and always at the wrong time."

Ernst Fabel, a candidate in one of Johannesburg's southern districts, said that Dr Treurnicht has played right into the hands of the Progressive Federal Party. "This blunder has been made at the most inappropriate moment. He has ignored Johannesburg."

## Policy

Johan Fick had strong condemnation for this and said: "This is not the time for brotherly disputes in South Africa."

Willie van Rensburg, also a candidate in one of the southern districts, is of the opinion that these events will have an influence on the undecided vote in the city. He said that the policy of the Nationalist Party has not yet changed. He supports the principles of the policy.

#### Support from Queenstown District

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 21

[Text] A motion of full confidence in the Nationalist Party and in the prime minister, P.W. Botha, and especially in Mr Botha's leadership in the application of party policy, was accepted unanimously yesterday at a meeting of the Nationalist Party's Stutterheim District Council in the Queenstown electorate. Mr Dawid van Onselen is the chairman of the district council.

#### Orange Free State Support

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] "Crises affect the marrow of any leader...so does the present crisis." This was the statement made yesterday by Dr Nak van der Merwe, the Free State's leader of the Nationalist Party speaking on yesterday's events at the weekly Nationalist Party caucus meeting.

Van der Merwe said: "However, the choice for me is very clear. I am unqualifiably behind the prime minister and the Nationalist Party."

#### Support from Minister Schoeman

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Johannesburg--"Prime Minister P.W. Botha must stick to his guns and must not allow himself to be intimidated and must continue on with his policy, because he is on the right track." This is what Ban Schoeman, the well-known former minister, said here yesterday.

Mr Schoeman was commenting on yesterday's Capetown events when at a caucus meeting of the Nationalist Party 22 members of parliament voted against a motion of confidence in the prime minister.

Mr Schoeman said: "This is regrettable, because I support the direction which the prime minister is following. The time has come for us to give the prime minister our full support and for us to close ranks. His task is difficult enough."

He said that the 22 members of parliament have committed an error. "They must return to the party, use their reason and stand by the prime minister."

He said that he does not think that the events point to a swing to the right on the part of the voters.

### Support from Natal Members

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Owen Horwood, minister of finances and Natal leader of the Nationalist Party told DIE BURGER yesterday that he is very proud of the Natal Nationalist Party members of parliament who unanimously supported the prime minister.

Mr Horwood said that he entertains great expectations for the Nationalist Party in Natal.

"I myself am solidly behind the prime minister. The Nationalist Party is strong and solid. We now know exactly where we stand. The time has come for every Nationalist to put aside trifles. If this is done the Nationalist Party will become even stronger to the good of South Africa."

### U.S. Observing South Africa

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] Washington--The United States government is watching the political events in South Africa with interest and it is "taking cognizance that the matter which is now being debated entails a movement in the direction of a broader participation in politics by means of power sharing."

The viewpoint of the United States State Department is that the Reagan Administration has stated on several occasions that a process of change is going on in South Africa and that the government of Mr P.W. Botha has committed itself to such a process. It is not the task of the United States to prescribe solutions for South Africa's domestic problems, according to the State Department's view.

7964

CSO: 4701/34

SPLIT IN GOVERNMENT RUMORED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

**AN MP said yesterday rumours were circulating about "divisions" in the government.**

"There is a popular rumour that the Cabinet is divided into factions," Mr. S.M. Dlamini said. "These divisions, I understand, are so serious that, if our politics was any other way than what it is, we would have experienced what has just happened in South Africa," he said, in an obvious reference to the split in the Nationalist Party in South Africa.

"One hears that there is faction under this priest and that under some other person," he said.

At this stage the Deputy Minister in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office Prince Bhekimpi stood up and said: "Where did you get all that from? Anyway you are speaking out of order. We are speaking about the appropriation of monies here, not the things you are saying."

Another MP Mr. E.P. Mamba, stood up on a point of order while Prince Bhekimpi was speaking and said: "I think the honourable member is perfectly in order and within his rights."

The Speaker ruled that Mr. Dlamini was in order and within his rights, but said he had to support his allegations with facts.

"I dare say that if we have been doing things the way we are doing now, we wouldn't have lasted this long. I am well experienced as an MP, Mr. Dlamini said. "As a politician I have

a right to find out from the Prime Minister what is going on in this place."

He further accused Cabinet Ministers of setting a bad example among civil servants were running their own businesses during working hours because they copy the example set by their ministers. "They must set a good example," he said.

"If it means coming to work and leaving on time, then they must do so," he said. "Why are so many Ministers not here now? If I phoned their offices would I find them?" he asked.

He also commented on the recent dismissal of a permanent secretary. "It's the first time I have seen it done. Why are the others who are doing all sorts of things not sacked. Don't tell me that they are all clean and clear."

CSO: 4700/933

REPORTAGE ON ERMELO MEETING ON KANGWANE

Black Cultural Alliance

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Nonceba Gumede]

[Text]

**MEMBERS of the Black Cultural Alliance of South Africa are meeting in Ermelo and will end their discussions tomorrow with a rally at which the Ka-Ngwane homeland unification issue with Swaziland will be discussed.**

The alliance, which is headed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi as chairman, includes the Inkatha National Movement of Kwa-Zulu, Inyandza National Movement of Ka-Ngwane and the Coloured Labour Party of South Africa.

The Chief Minister of Ka-Ngwane, Mr Nganani Enos Mabuza, said in a telephone interview that the proposed incorporation of Ka-Ngwane into Swaziland would feature prominently during the discussions at the Ermelo meeting.

Asked why he kept talking about the issue of incorporation when others spoke of border adjustments, Mr Mabuza said the South African Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr J.G. Wentzel, told him about incorporation on December 1 last year.

"The question of border adjustments is to dodge the issue because the main aim behind the talks is actually

incorporation," Mr Mabuza said.

He said the Ka-Ngwane issue would be discussed at length at the rally tomorrow with everyone given a chance to speak out.

He declined to give further details about the meeting saying more information could be given by the chairman of the Alliance, Chief Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu.

On the expulsion of Chief Ngomane and Chief Mdluli from being members of their Regional authorities and the Ka-Ngwane Legislative Assembly, Mr Mabuza said the two chiefs were "expelled by their Regional Authorities and the Assembly and not by him or his Cabinet."

"I and my Cabinet had nothing to do with that. If they have anything to say to that, it should be directed to the bodies concerned", he said.

Asked why he was against what the South African Government seem to be in agreement with the request of His Majesty, King Sobhuza II, about border adjustment, Mr Mabuza said he and his followers wanted nothing more than good relations with Swaziland.

"The dispute arose when they wanted us to agree to have incorporation and we felt that it was irrelevant and unconstitutional," he added. He denied that he and his followers and the Ka-Ngwane Parliament were enemies of Swaziland as alleged by his opponents.

Meanwhile the leader of the Ka-Ngwane pro-unification group, Mr David Lukhele, has accused Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of continued support of Mr Mabuza and his subsequent involvement in the Ngwavuma refugee dilemma.

He said Chief Buthelezi was responsible for the creation of the Ngwavuma Refugee camp of the Mngomezulu people in eastern Swaziland.

He said that Chief Buthelezi wanted to create the same situation in the Ka-Ngwane homeland.



## Gatsha Attack

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

### **THE Black Alliance of South Africa has bitterly condemned Swaziland and South Africa for their stand on the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.**

The alliance held a convention in Ermelo at the weekend, which was attended by, among others, South African homeland leader, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu. The alliance comprises a number of homeland leaders in South Africa.

KaNgwane's homeland leader, Mr Enos Mabuza, used the platform provided by the convention to seek support from the alliance through Chief Gatsha and others.

At the end of the conference, a strongly-worded resolution

condemning Swaziland and South Africa for their stand of the incorporation of KaNgwane was passed.

A mass rally was held at Ermelo Stadium yesterday at which Mr Mabuza gave a long impassioned speech and appealed to the alliance and his fellow Swazis in the Republic, who turned up in their thousands, for support.

Chief Gatsha also attacked Swaziland for what he called its expansionist motives. In his speech, Mr Mabuza stated that, throughout negotiations with South Africa, he and his colleagues were brought under the impression that it was the Swaziland government which initiated the talks on the proposed incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.

"We were also made to understand that it was Swaziland which had told the South African government to refuse the granting of self governing status to KaNgwane as this would thwart the incorporation initiatives," he said.

A recent statement by the

Swaziland government which appeared in The Times of Swaziland, Mr Mabuza said, had come to the KaNgwane people as a surprise.

"Welcome as the statement might seem, we remain sceptical because in essence, the statement might be a tactical move on Swaziland's part to play down the issue and avoid censure by the Organisation of African Unity," he said.

### **Contrast**

The statement, he said, had come as a surprise to KaNgwane because it was in sharp contrast with the facts and information at his homeland's disposal.

The Swaziland government statement denied that Swaziland and South Africa have held any talks on unification or incorporation of any area of the Republic of South Africa into Swaziland "as stated in some press media."

The statement also pointed out that the sole purpose of the talks between the two countries were to negotiate a mutually acceptable

formula for border and boundary adjustment in order to settle amicably a long outstanding issue.

Mr Mabuza said the arrogant attitude and irresponsible statements by Swaziland representatives, "whom we regard as leaders who should know better, have contributed enormously to the deterioration of KaNgwane's relationship with Swaziland.

"We have in the past done everything possible to foster and maintain the best of relations with that country. We, however, refuse to allow our cultural ties with Swaziland to be exploited in order to enhance and give credibility to an internationally unacceptable political ideology, while depriving us of our rights as citizens of this country (South Africa)."

He told the rally that should Swaziland persist on pressurising South Africa to incorporate KaNgwane, her actions would be interpreted as nothing more than the promotion of an expansionist policy.

### **Nxumalo Speaks Out on Talks**

THE term incorporation has never been used in the present land talks between Swaziland and South Africa.

Swaziland is seeking the unification of the Swazi people as requested many times by Swazis in the disputed areas in the Republic.

King Sobhuza's roving ambassador, Dr. Sishayi Nxumalo, has disclosed that the Swazis in the disputed areas made their request in petitions addressed to King Sobhuza II and Pretoria.

Dr. Nxumalo, who was reacting to remarks made by KaNgwane's Chief

Minister, Mr. Enos Mabuza, last week, said if Mr. Mabuza wanted to see proof of his people's true wishes, he should read for himself the petitions by the Swazis in his area in 1978.

Dr. Nxumalo said, after the boundary adjustments have been made, those

Swazis living in the affected areas who do not wish to live under King Sobhuza will be free to leave.

"Those opposed to the unification of the Swazis under the kingship of His Majesty King Sobhuza II will have to seek other places to live from Pretoria," said Dr. Nxumalo. "If Mr. Mabuza feels he has a solution for such people he should come up with it now instead of twisting my words to suit his own motives."

He explained that the drawing of Swaziland's boundaries had never been completed before independence.

"Nevertheless, there is clear evidence both by way of beacons denoting historical sites of Swazi royal kraals as well as properly documented proof that the areas claimed by Swaziland which now happen to include the part called KaNgwane were, and still remain Swazi territory."

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## NGWENYA JOINS FIGHT AGAINST INCORPORATION OF KANGWANE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

**PI'd former Swaziland opposition MP, Bhekithemba Ngwenya, has joined the campaign fighting the incorporation of KaNgwane into Swaziland.**

Well placed political sources in KaNgwane said Ngwenya has been seen at political meetings with the homeland leader, Mr. Enos Mabuza.

He addressed a political meeting in Barberton in January and spoke against incorporation.

According to the sources, the meeting was organised by Mr. Mabuza, who is rallying support for his opposition to the incorporation of Swazi-occupied territory in the Republic.

A Minister in Mr. Mabuza's legislative assembly said Ngwenya could not attend the rally in Ermelo last Sunday because he was "indisposed."

### Elections

Mr. Ngwenya was declared a foreigner by a special tribunal after he had won a seat in the Swaziland

Parliament in the 1972 general elections under the now defunct Independence Constitution.

He was a member of the now banned opposition party. He petitioned the High Court and the tribunal's decision was nullified.

Mr. Ngwenya's politics were socialist-oriented while he was in Swaziland. It is not clear whether he is brushing shoulders with Bantustan leaders because he has changed his mind about apartheid or whether he is doing it to punish Swaziland for deporting him. He was not available for comment.

### Saga

It is understood that Mabuza is using a number of other South African Swazi who were deported from Swaziland in his campaign.

Other developments in the KaNgwane saga:

The former Director for Education in Swaziland, Mr. S.S. Mahlalela, is now a senior official in the homeland department of education. It is understood that he is being groomed for Minister of Education. Mr. Mahlalela attended a conference of the Black Alliance of South Africa in Ermelo recently. He is now a pro-Mabuza activist.

The conference was hostile to Swaziland. It consists of a group of homeland leaders consisting among others of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, coloured and Indian leaders. The Coloured and Indian leaders represent a minority of their people, because the majority of coloured and Indians reject the system under which they are working.

Chief Buthelezi reacted angrily when a South African journalist suggested that the alliance was a debating society. He said "people who think like that need their heads examined and called him an activist journalist."

At the end of the conference, a resolution was passed alleging that pro-incorporation KaNgwane politicians, Mr. David Lukhele, had made malicious and libellous statements against Buthelezi and Mabuza. Lukhele is alleged to have accused Chief Buthelezi of fuelling Mabuza to pose incorporation.

It is stated that Buthelezi and Mabuza have allied themselves to oppose incorporation of KaNgwane and some areas of Swaziland being claimed on historical grounds.

## BUTHELEZI-MABUZA DEAL ON KANGWANE CLAIMED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Mar 82 p 8

[Article by James Dlamini: "Homelands' Marriage of Convenience"]

[Text]

IT is now clear that homeland leaders Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu and Enos Mabuza of KaNgwane have entered into a political marriage of convenience.

Mabuza, desperate to hang on to power in KaNgwane is waging a war of words against Swaziland's claim to KaNgwane. He is looking for allies and support from all possible sources. Buthelezi is also clinging onto land being claimed by Swaziland.

Swaziland has refused to discuss the matter with Buthelezi and Mabuza has not been approached on this issue. Realising they are on the same boat, it seems they have decided to rub shoulders, despite the fact that KaNgwane itself has once sought the same land in Zululand to be included in the Swazi homeland.

In fact, Mabuza's opposition is said to have suggested that Mabuza was Buthelezi's puppet. KaNgwane sources also say Buthelezi prefers Mabuza because he is not pressing on with claims to a strip

of land around the Ngwavuma area and further deep into KwaZulu.

Their argument is the same. It is namely that if South Africa incorporates KaNgwane and the strip of land in Zululand into Swaziland then it must incorporate Gazankulu to Mozambique, Boputatswana to Botswana, Venda to Zimbabwe etcetera.

They further argue that boundaries in Africa are legally accepted as they are, with disregard to ethnicity and with no regard to whether or not they were arbitrarily drawn.

But pro-unification KaNgwane elements say, according to their understanding of these boundary principles, refer to land taken by conquests, or which were found unoccupied.

The homelands mentioned by Buthelezi and Mabuza, namely Gazankulu, Boputatswana, Venda and others were taken by conquests and are covered by such concepts.

### Conquests

KaNgwane and the areas claimed by Swaziland were not taken by conquests, it is argued. Pongola, Ngwavuma and the whole

stretch of land occupied in Zululand was Swazi territory, while Natal was governed by the British by virtue of conquest. The Swazi Kings at the time had the defence strategy of allocating land to a strong tribe between Swaziland and a warlike tribe.

This was so that when the war-like tribes tried to invade Swaziland, troops would have been exhausted by the time they made their way through.

The Swazis were eager to avoid Zulu incursions while the Boers wanted to build a port at Kosi Bay. The British got the news that the Swazis were negotiating with the Boers. The British were not happy about this as they wanted the Boers to use British port facilities as this provided them with revenue.

The British decided to occupy this area and that way, the deal was halted. In the Eastern Transvaal, the land was loaned to Boer farmers for sheep grazing. This meant that the Boers could give the land back as anything loaned can be returned. It is then argued that the case of KaNgwane and Pongola cannot be equated with the other homeland areas.

When I asked chief Buthelezi how he would feel

if his colleague, Mabuza demanded that area for KaNgwane as Lukhele had done, he seemed to be taken by surprise and tactically avoided the question, obviously worried about Mabuza's reaction. Mabuza who was sitting next to Chief Buthelezi raised eyebrows and seemed to be keen to hear Buthelezi's answer.

Buthelezi started wise cracking to avoid questions. Each time he was asked a tricky question and the delegates realised he wanted to avoid it they would boo and shout support after he had made any sketchy answer.

Another unsatisfactory answer he gave was when he was asked if he had any historical claim to this area. He said: "Dingane bones are in this area." The

history books which have not yet been challenged state clearly that King Dingane of the Zulus died as a fugitive in Swaziland after his armies had been defeated. Swazis stabbed him to death in Swaziland, according to history.

It is obvious that he didn't have anything to say because he must have read some Zulu history, especially about such a famous King as Dingane.

Chief Buthelezi said at first the Swaziland Government co-operated with him to discuss the matter. But then, he said a delegation comprising among others Dr. Sisheyi Nxumalo and Velaphi Dlamini approached him to inform that they were laying a claim over the Tembe and other areas.

"We had a meeting with Koonhorf in Cape Town and a subsequent date was made for further discussions," Chief Buthelezi said. "But the next time I came, Koonhorf told me that the Swazi delegation was not prepared to discuss anything with me because they did not recognise me," Chief Buthelezi said.

NOTE: Hundreds of Matsenjwa and Mngomezulu refugees in Ndzevane and Lubuli fled from this disputed area to Swaziland. They claim that they were ill treated by Chief Buthelezi's men for identifying themselves with Swaziland and refusing to be taught Zulu customs.

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INDUSTRY MINISTER ON CREATION OF MORE JOBS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

MORE than 3,000 jobs will be created with the establishment of about 40 companies expected soon.

According to Minister of Industry and Commerce, Prince Nqaba in a prepared speech read by Principal Secretary, Mr. Percy Mgomezulu, the Minister said negotiations were at an advanced stage with potential investors.

Prince Nqaba was speaking at the farewell function in honour of outgoing member of the German technical assistance scheme, Dr. Karl Altgayer, held at the Yen Sana Hotel recently.

He said he was pleased that through the National Industrial Development Corporation's project division, headed by Dr. Altgayer, a 70 percent level of the planned jobs to be created in the country had already been achieved.

"This is encouraging," he said.

He added that he expected the balance of 30 percent to be achieved by the end of the Development

Plan next year.

"Job creation can be achieved through a vigorous, systematic and co-ordinated campaign to solicit investors from outside Swaziland," said the Minister.

He urged the NIDCS to pursue other alternatives in addition to existing ones to create more jobs. He said:

"Included here must be investment promotion campaigns, faster decision making in providing facilities to enable manufacturing operations to commence."

Prince Nqaba thanked the West German government for providing E1,700,000 to the NIDCS for the extension and expansion of the technical co-operation agreement.

"For this, we are indeed most grateful and is a demonstration that the West German government is still prepared to assist us to grow and needless to say that we, would not want to see anything disturbing our very warm relationship," he said.



SPANISH AUTO FIRM TO OPEN FACTORY

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Charity Tshabalal]

[Text]

SPAIN is to establish a truck manufacturing plant in Swaziland to produce both for local consumption and export to African countries."

The leader of the delegation from Spain is Swaziland's Consular General to Spain, Mr. Rafael Cacas Ortega, said.

The Spanish trade mission currently in Swaziland, to look into possible ways of investing in the Kingdom, held discussions with the Deputy Prime Minister, Ben Nsibandze, Minister for Commerce Industry Mines and Tourism, PRINCE Nqaba, NIDCS, Economic Planning and Statistics and Tibiyo TakaNgwane.

Mr. Rafael Cacas Ortega said, "Spanish and South Americans, wants to find out for themselves, how they can invest their money fruitfully, in the country. His delegation included Bankers, miners and industrialists.

The trade mission's visit

was a follow up, to the Deputy Prime Minister's visit to Spain in 1980, during which he invited Spanish and South American investors to Swaziland with the aim of creating job opportunities and training of local people in the industry.

During an interview, Mr. Casa Ortega said, they have already identified places where the Spanish could invest in the country. He said these were in the mining and agricultural projects.

The Consul General also said Spain was interested in financing other projects in the country, aimed at developing Swaziland into a

developing Swaziland into an economical viable state.

He said his delegation was happy to work in close consultation with people like, Deputy Director for Geological Survey and Mines, Prince Khuzulwandle who has been helpful to the mission.

CSO: 4700/933

UNION ACCUSES EXPATRIOTS OF 'PLOT'

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

EXPATRIATES have formed an organisation to oppose localisation of posts. They are understood to be drafting a letter to the government asking that Swazis should not be promoted, but should remain in the lowest levels of employment.

These and many other allegations have been made by the Swaziland Bank Workers Union.

In a statement, the union has set out in detail their feelings and views on five major areas of employment and the government policies affecting them.

The areas are: localisation, racial discrimination, equal pay for equal work, localisation of posts and the issue of work permits.

The union expresses "deep concern" that there are people who are not at all clear about the policy of localisation.

It says there has been a concerted effort by employers to recruit young and inexperienced expatriates from

Zimbabwe, Mauritius and the Far East.

"Workers of this country expect and deserve protection from their own government from such dangerous exploitation," it says. "As workers, we are determined not to involve ourselves in politics, but this is on a clear understanding that those who are involved in politics will look into our interest and give us the necessary protection."

The union alleges that certain highly placed Swazi public officers have become tools by which expatriates have set themselves to achieve economic domination in both the employment and business sectors.

"We would, therefore, wish to know if government has decided to change the policy that was clearly stated and accepted by workers at independence, and has been clearly restated by the present Deputy Prime Minister? the statement asks.

The union says racial

discrimination is common when it comes to pay. They contest that there are salary scales reserved for white expatriates and salary scales for Swazis. "This problem is perpetrated by the present system where posts are never advertised where it is felt such posts could attract either a Swazi or white expatriate.

When advertisements are published, salary scales are never published and in this way, businesses and companies ensure that when a white expatriate is appointed, the scale reserved for whites is given to them. But should a Swazi, who is qualified, become available, then a lower scale reserved for Swazis or Africans is used."

An appeal is made by the union to the government to take appropriate action and to exercise strict control in the issue of work permits to ensure that these are issued only where there are no nationals available for such jobs.

"A situation where this

country is used as a dumping ground for foreigners who cannot work in their own countries must be stopped."

The union criticises the domination by Portuguese of the motor and garage industries and that "we find it extremely unexplainable the situation where there is at this stage of development, not a single professionally qualified accountant in this country."

The union feels the training of accountants is the responsibility of the operating firms and asks government to ensure that a stop is made on the importation of foreigners to do this job.

In their statement, the union deplores what they call "the recent closure of wholesale shops," in which government has participation through the NIDCS. "What did the local directors of Metro Cash and Carry do to avert the closure we witnessed a few weeks ago? Absolutely nothing.

DETAILS OF BUDGET DEBATE REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

**AN MP yesterday warned: "Lets kill all the mice before they finish all the money we have."**

"These money-eating mice are making us poorer everyday," Mr. A.S.V. Dlamini said. "I have a solution: Parliament should go all out and kill all of them. Unless we do this, all our funds will continue disappearing and foreign aid donors will be scared off."

He was commenting on the Minister of Finance's appropriation Bill.

"In his budget speech, the Minister talks of E35 million to come from international aid sources. Does he realise that these people are becoming reluctant to give us their money because of our mice," he said. "People don't want to give their money to mice," he added.

Former Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Zonke Khumalo, once

told the King that money in the Tisuka Taka Ngwane Fund had been eaten by mice.

**Freak**

In a freak case, before Parliamentary proceedings started, the clerk at table read a report by a technician who stated that the recording system had broken down on Tuesday...because some electrical wiring had been eaten by mice!

The House burst out laughing because of the reference to mice.

The Speaker said: "Mice again! These horrible creatures, they just eat up everything".

Points raised during the proceedings:

Mr. E.P. Mamba criticised ministers for not reporting progress on projects. "We release funds for projects, but the ministries just go to sleep," he said. "You hear ministries

complaining of lack of funds. We release funds, and when it is their turn to report, they never do it," he said.

"I support the honourable member, who said he will not support the capital expenditure. If I were a Minister I would realise that as a politician, my main responsibility is to the people and make sure that they see me successfully completing my projects," he said. "Don't just sit around and say the boys are working."

He demanded that the Budget should be debated after the public accounts committee had scrutinised the Auditor General's Report. He also suggested that the budgeting system should be changed in order to meet priorities instead of indulging in projects which are irrelevant to national aspirations.

"If you go asking people one by one in the streets about some

government projects you will find they don't like them", he added.

### **Warning**

"I want to sound this warning: Unless the ministers go back to their offices and meet their collective responsibility the ship is going to sink," he said.

Another MP, Mr. D.M. Shongwe, said the country's raw materials were providing jobs for other people in the processing industry in foreign countries. He said processing industries should be started locally to reduce unemployment.

CSO: 4700/933

## SENATORS REJECT SOUTH AFRICAN FUNDED SILOS BILL

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

A BILL seeking to authorise the Minister of Finance, Mr. James Simelane, to borrow E1.7 million from South Africa has been thrown out of the Senate.

The Senators voted seven against and five in favour.

Three of the five who voted in favour were Cabinet Ministers which means only two independent MPs supported the Bill. The Minister said the money was to be borrowed from the South African Development Corporation.

The Minister said the money was needed to build strategic maize silos. The intention, he said, was to build silos in strategic centres in the country for

emergency food shortages such as in times of famine and political turmoil.

The Bill was passed by the House of Assembly last month after much controversial debate. The Senators said if the Minister wanted to borrow money he must do so from other sources and not from South Africa. The Senators also argued that the country did not produce enough maize to justify the construction of silos.

The Bill still stands one last chance of becoming law. Procedurally, when a money bill has been passed by the House of Assembly and thrown out of the Senate, it is taken to the King for scrutiny after seven days.

CSO: 4700/933

PARLIAMENTARIANS CALL FOR PAY EQUALIZATION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

**TWO Members of Parliament yesterday warned: "Close the pay gap or there will be trouble."**

The MPs said the pay gap between the low and higher income groups in the public service was too high and unacceptable to the public.

They warned that such imbalances in salaries created resentments among the people. "You are dividing the people," Mr. S.M. Dlamini warned the government.

He said salaries should be restructured to close this gap. He was commenting on the Minister of Finance's 1982-83 budget. In the budget it is revealed that E20 million is allocation for pay rises in the civil service.

"If the lowest paid are to get say five per cent, the middle group should get three per cent and the highly paid two or even one per cent," Mr. Dlamini said.

"The Minister spoke of pay reviews for civil servants; I wonder how genuine this is," another

MP, Prince Maquba asked. "Usually when there are pay rises, it is the top people who benefit from this and the lowly paid hardly get anything.

"My concern is that when the people in the government speak of pay rises, they usually mean pay rises for themselves," the Prince added. "They get the lion's share."

"Twenty per cent of a meagre salary is nothing, but 20 per cent of E1,000 is a lot of money," he said. He pointed out that the cost of living for the lowest paid group went up by 30 per cent and for the highly paid by only 18 per cent.

"This E20 million should be fairly distributed," he said.

Mr. S.M. Dlamini also criticised the Minister of Finance Mr. James Simelane for expecting parliament to debate his capital budget before the parliamentary public accounts committee scrutinises the Auditor General's Report.

"I am not prepared to debate capital expenditure unless the Minister makes a convincing explanation. I am only going to debate recurrent expenditure. I am also not going to support your budget," Mr. Dlamini said.

Mr. Dlamini also complained that parliament, from time to time released funds for organisations like the NIDCS, but there were no explanations on how these funds were utilised.

"I want to know what happened to the funds we released to develop an agricultural project at Makhobeni, because up to now I can't see anything being developed in that area," he said. "We were told a tin mine was to be opened at Sinceni, a hotel was to be built in Pigg's Peak, but up to now we don't see anything," he said.

"Large stretches of land have been bought, but to my dismay, they are not being developed.

"We have not been told of new big companies opening up to provide new jobs. What is the Minister of Industry doing. Is he stopping companies from opening or something?" he asked.

Another MP, Mr. E.P. Mamba suggested that recurrent expenditure could be so high because government was releasing salaries to pay people who have long left the public service.



PM SETS UP JOINT DEVELOPMENT BODY

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text]

**THE Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, has made a major break-through by bringing the Government and Tibiyo Taka Ngwane to co-operate in the development of the country in order to avoid duplication of activities.**

**Last week, the Prime Minister called and chaired a meeting of representatives from his Government and Tibiyo, of which he is chairman of the Board of Trustees.**

The meeting formed a joint steering committee to work on a study of the Usushwana, Usutu and Ngwavuma river basins to explore what agricultural projects could be undertaken there.

It also formed a working committee chaired by Mr Goshe Szokolay, chairman of the Simunye to monitor the day to day activities of the consultants working on the study and ensure that the terms of reference are adhered to.

The Prime Minister addressed a joint meeting of the two sides in Mbabane and told them that they should co-ordinate their efforts to avoid duplication while working on development projects, the Acting Secretary to the Cabinet, Mr John Mngomezulu, said yesterday.

A conflict of interests came to light when Government wanted to get a foreign loan for consultants to undertake the study of the Usushwana, Usutu and Ngwavuma river basins, only to find that Tibiyo had already commissioned Tate and Lyle to do the work

from its own funds.

Tibiyo's argument was that seeing that they were using funds from within the country, it was not necessary for Government to borrow money from outside for the same project, informed sources said.

Prince Mabandla then stepped in and formed the 12-man steering committee, consisting of six members from each side under the chairmanship of the Principal Secretary for Economic Planning and Statistics, Mr Vusi Sikhondze.

The members from Government are Mr Ray Strydom, Principal Secretary for Finance, Mr Arthur Khoza, Principal Secretary for Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr Percy Mngomezulu, Principal Secretary for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Mr Mordecai Khumalo, Principal Secretary for Home Affairs and

Mr Gilbert Mabila, Principal Secretary for Works, Power and Communications.

Tibiyo is represented by Mr Sipho Dlamini, General Manager, Mr Goshe Szokolay, Mr Frank Kockott, Mr David Mtetwa, Project Manager, Mr Robert Friedlander, Legal Adviser, and Mr John Ranger, Simunye General Manager.

The study involves the three rivers and their tributaries and its aim is to determine the potential of each of the basins to establish irrigation schemes.

The study will also determine what crops can be produced in those basins.

It had been agreed that Tate and Lyle should go ahead with the study and they had already started their work, the sources said.

Observers believe the coming together of Governme-

nt and the national organisation will speed up the development of the country as there will be no more duplication of activities by the two sides.

It is also generally believed that a successful conclusion of the study will go a long way in helping to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, which has evaded the country since independence almost 12 years ago.

Observers believe the prime Minister's achievement in bringing together his Government and Tibiyo will go a long way to improve relations between the two sides.

CSO: 4700/933

TANZANIAN, BURUNDIAN PARTIES PLEDGE INCREASED COOPERATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

TANZANIA's Chama Cha Mapinduzi and Burundi's UPRONA have pledged increased co-operation and exchange of information and experiences in order to bring about mass development in the two countries.

The pledge was made in Dar es Salaam yesterday during the last round of consultations between senior CCM officials and those of the visiting UPRONA delegation which ended its seven-day stay in Tanzania yesterday. The Burundi team is expected to leave for home today.

The CCM Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, who led a six-man team to the talks, emphasised the exchange of information and experiences in order to foster mass development.

In this way, he said, the peoples of the two countries could learn more from each other and added: "They could identify the problems they faced and evaluate the progress made."

Ndugu Mwakawago told the visitors that since Tanzania was going through a difficult economic period, CCM was doing all it could to increase production, especially of food and cash crops.

He said CCM was currently implementing one of its major

programmes — the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP)—approved last year. NESP's objectives are the production of enough food crops and boosting the country's foreign exchange resources by selling more abroad.

The UPRONA Secretary-General, Ndugu Emile Mwaroha, said the existing co-operation between the two parties should be strengthened and added that fraternity would enable the two countries to solve some of their problems which were mainly economic.

On UPRONA's immediate tasks, he said the Party was stressing the establishment of co-operatives and bolstering rural development. He added Burundi had embarked on a villagisation programme and said Tanzania's experience in this area would immensely benefit his country.

The Burundi delegation called on the CCM Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, and the Vice-Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe, in Pemba yesterday.

During their one-week stay in the country, the UPRONA leaders visited Lindi and Mtwara regions to inspect various projects undertaken by people in villages and CCM's efforts in rural development.

## NATION WILL RATIFY RFTA AGREEMENT BY END OF MONTH

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Elizabeth Marealle]

[Text]

TANZANIA will ratify the agreement to establish a Ruvuma Free Trade Association (RFTA) between Tanzania and Mozambique by the end of this month. Trade Minister, Ali Mchumo, told *Shihata* over the weekend.

Speaking on the outcome of a two-day session of the sub-commission of the Tanzania-Mozambique Joint Commission for economic Cooperation held in the city last week, he said Trade Ministers from the two countries urged the two governments to hasten exchange of instruments of ratification.

He said the agreement to set up RFTA signed by Trade Ministers of the two countries during the sub commission meeting held in Maputo, Mozambique in November last year seeks to create a free trade area as an integral part of the Association.

The association is intended to promote economic development in the area by expanding trade through reduction and progressive elimination of tariff barriers in goods to be traded between the two countries.

Ndugu Mchumo said the Sub-Commission meeting in Dar es Salaam instructed importing and exporting firms involved in the common import and export policies to meet to finalise their discussion as soon as possible.

The common import policy would involve bulky purchase of cereals, fertilizer and industrial

chemicals while the two countries would export in bulk — tea, timber, cashewnut and sisal.

On selling tea under the proposed common export policy, he said international broking firms have been invited to inspect tea auctioning facilities in Maputo, Nacala, Mozambique and Dar es Salaam, and recommended those to be used by both.

Ndugu Mchumo said the Sub Commission meeting in Dar es Salaam instructed Mozambique to invite Zaire and Malawi while Tanzania was instructed to invite Rwanda and Burundi to utilise the common facility after receiving the broking firms proposals.

He further said the Sub Commission has directed banking officials, followed by central bank governors of the two countries to meet in order to review past payment arrangements and to reconcile last year's trade balance.

The meeting also agreed to ensure that a large percentage of goods traded between the two countries should be moved on "our national shipping lines as far as possible".

Among other things the RFTA treaty requires member states to cooperate fully in promoting trade and coordinating their economic plans particularly in the industrial sector.

It requires member states to

conclude annual trade protocols determining the types, qualities and value of the products to exchange between them during that year.

The Agreement which comes into force on the day the two government ratify it stipulates that after five years member states shall determine the effect of tariff reduction and after another five years external tariff would no longer be imposed.

The Sub Commission also reviewed and signed the report on the implementation of the 1981 annual trade protocol and later on instructed trade officials to analyse the trade performance and work out details on this year's trade protocol.

Tanzania exports to Mozambique items like textiles, aluminium sheets, cocoa, beans and hoes while Mozambique sells to Tanzania goods like welding electrodes, tyres, tubes and sewing machines.

Trade between Tanzania and Mozambique has grown steadily since 1978 when the trade agreement was signed between them in August 1978 despite economic constraints facing them.

In 1978 Tanzania exported goods worth 107.767 million/- and imported items worth 37.832 million/- while in 1979 trade figures were 128.095 million/- in exports and 16.678 million/- in imports.

Imports in 1980 amounted to 21.877 million/- and export were 139.956 million/- and last year the volume of trade for both countries was expected to level at 150 million/-.

## SUDECO TAKING MEASURES TO FILL VACANT POSTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Sugar Development Corporation (SUDECO) is taking measures to fill the posts left vacant by officials who have been retired, dismissed or forced to resign during the past four months, a senior official of the corporation said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The official told *Shihata* that SUDECO had at the moment eleven vacant posts to fill to reduce a heavy workload now being shouldered by some of the corporation's staff.

The vacant places are that of a general manager (one post), SUDECO secretary (one post), marketing director (one post), depot manager (one post), insurance officer (one), stores officer (one) and store keepers (five).

He said the corporation was working closely with the parent ministry of agriculture on the issue. "We are working very hard to inject new blood into the corporation to ensure more efficient services to the people".

He added that the corporation had already advertised the vacant posts in the local press but declined to mention the number

of applications they had received so far for each post.

The post of general manager and corporation secretary fell vacant in October last year after former general manager, A. D. Munthali and Corporation Secretary William Kijugo were retired in the public interest.

That of the marketing director was vacated early last month, by Ndugu S. F. Unio who resigned after a parliamentary probe committee found him implicated in malpractices in the corporation.

Former depot manager, A. Simba and his assistant Ndugu T.E. Sawe were dismissed recently for alleged malpractices. Also dismissed were five store keepers, Alois Kasimili, Mushi Kambi, Asharae Mtambulio, Raphael Marandu and Rwebangila and an import and export official A. Mashotu. Those whose services were terminated include S.L. Christopher, an insurance official and S.P. Renson, a distribution manager. Another official J.A. Mwamatandala was demoted.

CSO: 4700/929



## TANZANIA, MOZAMBIQUE AGREE ON TRADE PROTOCOL

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Excerpt]

TANZANIA and Mozambique have agreed on a trade protocol under which a number of commodities will be exchanged between the two countries this year and have also agreed to intensify efforts to expand trade in other items not covered by the protocol.

The Acting Commissioner for Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Trade, Ndugu A.A. Abbas, said yesterday in Dar es Salaam that under the protocol, Tanzania will export to Mozambique aluminium sheets and circles, cocoa beans and hoes.

She will import from her southern neighbour welding electrodes, tyres and tubes and sewing machines.

The agreement to sell goods to each other under the protocol and to strengthen existing trade ties between the two countries was reached during a week-long meeting of officials from the two countries. The meeting ended in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

"In addition to exchanging goods listed in the protocol, the two countries have agreed to intensify efforts to expand trade in other items not covered by the protocol but which either of them may be in need of", Ndugu Abbas said.

He explained that the protocol was only a manifestation of the trade between the two countries but

there were no boundaries to trade between them.

Officials of the two countries met in Dar es Salaam as the task force on trade of the Tanzania-Mozambique Sub-commission on trade. They reviewed implementation of an earlier protocol signed in 1981 before working out on the 1982 one.

Tanzania's Minister for Trade, Ndugu Ali Mchumo, and the Mozambican Minister for Foreign Trade, Ndugu Salomao Manguwambe signed the implementation report for the 1981 protocol in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday.

The acting commissioner for external trade said during the talks Tanzania mentioned the items she wanted to buy from Mozambique but which were not in the protocol such as paraffin cookers, viscose fibres and some other goods. Mozambique on the other hand said the goods availability would have to be ascertained before saying whether they could export them to Tanzania.

Ndugu Abbas said Tanzania told the Mozambican delegation that she should sell enamel copper wire, fish nets, crates for soft drinks, timber products, steel drums and enamel ware.

The Mozambican side said they would have to confirm back home first whether there were possibilities of ordering these items.

MINISTER STRESSES CONSOLIDATION OF EXISTING MINES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Tanzania has identified location of her mineral wealth and the major task facing the Ministry of Minerals is to mobilise funds and equipment to exploit them, the Minister, Ndugu Jackson Makwetta, said in Dar es Salaam on Thursday.

He added, however, that his ministry would concentrate on consolidating existing mines instead of embarking on new projects which would overstretch the meagre financial resources available.

Speaking at a farewell party in honour of outgoing minister John Malecela, who takes up the Communications and Transport portfolio, Ndugu Makwetta said the government would, however, continue to encourage willing investors to develop the field.

"We are lucky in that we already know where our important mineral deposits area. What remains is exploitation, but we don't have the necessary equipment..... It takes money to make money in minerals."

Earlier, Ndugu Malecela explained that development of the minerals sector called for integrated efforts by virtually all sectors especially the transport sector.

He said his ministry was working out plans to ferry phosphates from the Minjingu mines in Hanang District, Arusha Region, which start operation later this year.

The Minister pointed out that the Ministry of minerals, formed a year ago, had laid the foundation for the development of the minerals sector and urged further efforts "to restore the prominence of this sector in the national development."

In their message, employees of the ministry who organised the party lauded Ndugu Malecela's contribution as minister, pointing out that several important projects took off during his term in office.

They cited the opening of the Buckreef gold mine in Geita District, Mwanza Region, the Minjingu phosphate mine in Arusha and the Songwe-Kiwira, Ilima and Mchuchuma coal mines as indicative of the minister's contribution.

FRENCH CGT, JUWATA ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Excerpt]

THE French Workers Confederation (C.G.T.) and the Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) yesterday called for increased cooperation between workers of the capitalist and developing countries to struggle against exploitation by transnational corporations.

The call was made at the end of a five-day official visit to Tanzania by the CGT delegation led by Confederal Secretary of CGT Ndugu Pierre Gensous.

The two unions further agreed to strengthen information exchange as a step towards enhancing bilateral relations.

In a joint statement they pledged to uphold the principles of non-interference and mutual respect and also supported the principles of self-determination without foreign interference.

Both parties supported the United Nations resolution 435 as a basis for the independence of Namibia and called on the boer regime and the so-called western Contact Group to implement it so that Namibia could gain independence this year.

Continual support for national liberation movements in Africa and elsewhere was reaffirmed with a resolution to continue to muster support for putting an end to apartheid in South Africa.

They also called for the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in all negotiations towards attaining the right of Palestinians to a free and independence state.

The trade unionists also emphasized that the Indian Ocean be left zone free of military rivalry and agreed that the use of Diego Garcia as a military base is an escalation of aggressive policy.

They pledged to continue to advocate for peace and security in the world and to work effortlessly towards a just and more equitable world economic situation.

The CGT delegation which leaves Dar es Salaam this morning invited a JUWATA official to the CGT's 41st Congress in June this year, and the invitation was accepted.

CERTIFICATE AWARD CEREMONY FOR YOUTHS COMPLETING JKU SCHEDULED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Ally Saleh]

[Text]

SOME 850 youths who completed their one-year compulsory service with Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi (JKU) will be awarded their certificates today at a ceremony at Kama Camp.

A JKU official said yesterday that this would be the seventh batch to complete JKU course since it was created and the fourth since the service was made compulsory.

The guest of honour at today's pass-out parade will be the Zanzibar Urban and West Party Secretary, Ndugu Swahiri Sūlima, who will also present the certificates.

Another 240 youths who completed the same course received their certificates in Pemba on Friday during a ceremony at Msaani Camp in Pandani.

The next intake of 2,000 Form Three and Form Four leavers is expected to enter

various camps on March 8.

The official said JKU had already notified all of those concerned with the call-up.

He also said for the first time 132 Form Six leavers would be admitted to the camps.

JKU, he added, was communicating with the Isles' Ministry of Education so as to get the names of the Isles university graduates eligible for JKU service.

The official warned that stern measures would be taken against those evading the call-up.

The camps which the school leavers join for an initial three-month basic military training are Upenja and Bambi in Zanzibar, and Chambani in Pemba after which the youths are posted to Machui, Kama, Dunga and Cheju in Zanzibar and Msaani in Pemba where they do production work.

CSO: 4700/929

## ZANZIBAR TO SEND SHIPS TO MADAGASCAR FOR REPAIRS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Ali Saleh]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar Government is planning to send her steamers for repairs to the Diego Soares dry dock in Malagasy instead of sending them to Mombasa, Kenya.

This was revealed by the Director of Planning and Administration in the Zanzibar Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ndugu Sheha Mohamed when talking to newsmen yesterday.

He said the Isles government had learnt that the Diego Soares dry dock had modern facilities and that it was more efficient than the Mombasa one.

He said that the Zanzibar Shipping Agency General Manager, Ndugu Humphrey Shaibu, was expected to leave here soon for Malagasy to finalise arrangements with the Malagasy authorities.

He said Ndugu Shaibu was expected to sign a contract on behalf of the Isles government binding the agency and the Malagasy counterpart.

To start with, if all goes well, the first ships to be sent to Malagasy for their annual repairs will be *mv Maendeleo*

and *mv Mapinduzi*, both passenger ships, and oil tanker *mv Ukombozi*.

Plans were underway, he said, to look for another dry dock of international standard along the east coast where Zanzibar would send her other ships; *mv Africa* and an oil tanker *mv Uhuru*. On the Mombasa dry dock, he said it was somehow overcrowded and causing delays.

Zanzibar has been sending her ships to the Mombasa dry dock for several years and one of the government-owned ships *mv Jamhuri* was undergoing repairs there now.

It is now more than five months since the ship was sent there for repairs, and it was not yet back, according to Ndugu Mohamed who remarked: "We cannot afford to let our ships stay that long at a dry dock".

Ndugu Mohamed has commended crew members of the *mv Mapinduzi* who repaired the ship's generator, saving over 400,000/- in foreign currency.

CSO: 4700/929

# EEC TO FINANCE PROGRAM TO REPAIR TRUCKS, BUSES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

TENDERS for the supply of vehicle components, spare parts and raw materials for body construction will be floated next month under a rehabilitation programme involving 1,300 trucks and buses financed by a 112 million/- European Economic Community (EEC) grant.

The Chairman and Managing Director of the National Transport Corporation (NTC) which will supervise implementation of the project, Ndugu Melkizedeck Sanare, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the tenders would be awarded on June 30.

He added that delivery would be completed two months later and that the entire project was scheduled for completion 18 months after advertising the tenders.

The project involves rehabilitation of 600 trucks and buses for some 20 public institutions and the Ministry of Works and the construction of bodies on 700 chassis delayed by the shortage of imported raw materials.

The programme is expected to inject into the national transport capacity an addition of over 12,000 tonnes benefiting mainly trucking departments in the agricultural, industrial and transport sectors.

In a statement after a joint meeting between the NTC, EEC and project beneficiaries

held in the city, Ndugu Sanare explained that the components and materials would be sold at "relatively cheaper prices" because they would be exempted from customs duty and tax.

The body construction raw materials would be sold to body building firms at normal market prices, he said, adding that the revenues would be credited to a special account operated by NTC and which would be utilized for projects in the road transport sector.

Ndugu Sanare told the meeting that the components to be imported from the EEC, Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and Zimbabwe would include complete new engines to be sold to beneficiaries in exchange for the old ones.

He explained that arrangements were being made to embark on a second phase of the rehabilitation project which would involve reconditioning of some of the old engines.

He said the beneficiaries in collaboration with the NTC and vehicle franchise dealers will identify the vehicles to be rehabilitated which should be operational but have broken down for lack of components and other parts.

The vehicles should be five to 10-tonners of EEC origin (Fiat, Leyland/Albion and Mercedes Benz makes) and



must be five years old or less, he explained.

The EEC delegate in Tanzania, Mr. Benno Haffner, told the meeting that the project was intended to supplement government efforts in developing transport capacity and not as a substitute of national plans.

He explained that the EEC would employ a monitoring team for the project to ensure that the laid down terms were implemented. Particular care would be taken to ascertain that the new engines were installed intact without being cannibalised, he added.

Mr. Haffner said the outcome of the project which he described as a "test programme" would determine further EEC assistance in the country's transport sector.

Some 68 million/- of the grant will be spent on importation of vehicle components and related parts, 22.4 million/- on raw materials for construction of bodies and the remaining 21.6million/- on contingencies.

Under the grant, manufacturers of the imported parts and their local agents would provide skilled mechanics to assist with the component in-

stallation. Ndugu Sanare said in the statement that some of the vehicles would be rehabilitated at the workshop of beneficiaries and others at dealers' workshops.

The project beneficiaries include the National Bus Service (Kamata), Usafiri Dar es Salaam (UDA), National Milling Corporation, tea and cotton authorities, Tanzania Wood Industry, General Agricultural Products Export Corporation, Regional Transport Companies and the Board of Internal Trade.

Others are the Tanzania Wood Industry, Tanzania Breweries Limited, Tanzania Railways Corporation, Sugar Development Corporation, Zambia Tanzania Road Services. Dar es Salaam City Council, National Cold Chains Operations and the Ministry of Works.

Mwananchi Engineering and Contracting Company, Coast Region Transport Co-operative Society, Tanzania Electric Supply Company and the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation are also listed under the programme.

CSO: 4700/929

## PARTY SECRETARY CLARIFIES CCM CONSTITUTION ON RENTING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

PARTY members who rent some of the rooms in houses they own and live in will not be put to task for violating the Party constitution, the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, clarified in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

But, he said, a Party member or leader who builds another house for renting be violating the CCM Constitution and would not be excused.

Ndugu Mwakawago said: "A person who builds more than one house for the purpose of earning money through renting or any other commercial purpose is not with us. This fellow builds houses in several places purely for business. He does not aim at helping the houseless either."

Ndugu Mwakawago was closing a seminar for members of the Dar es Salaam Regional Party Executive Committee at the Adult Education Centre.

He called for the formation of ideological discussion groups which will meet regularly to

discuss issues at hand. Such groups would accord Party members, in particular, opportunities to express their views and learn from others.

He said issues arising out of the seminar and those which need clarification should be sent to the headquarters for action.

He called on the districts and regions to arrange similar seminars at branch level.

He said the Party Guidelines should be extensively discussed. "It (Mwongozo) has many concepts which cannot be discussed in one or two days," he said.

He said, for example, the concept of criticism and self-criticism was easy to talk about but difficult to put into practice without first grasping its theory.

He said in order for people to understand the new changes in the Party constitution, the CCM electoral procedures and the National Economic Survival Programme (NESP), they had to be very conversant with the Party Guidelines.

CSO: 4700/929

## MBEYA CEMENT PLANT TO START PRODUCTION IN JUNE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

THE Mbeya cement factory is expected to start production this June when the new Mbeya power station will be generating 10 megawatts of electricity instead of the present less than one megawatt.

The Managing Director of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO), Ndugu L.S. Mosha, told the "Daily News" yesterday that the power currently supplied to the factory was not meant for running the plant but for essential services.

He said the cement factory should have started production by now had it not been for the delay of the new Mbeya power station project which was about a year and a half behind schedule.

He explained that the project was delayed because of non-availability of local materials particularly cement and steel. He added that there were also some serious construction problems but declined further details.

Ndugu Mosha said that the plant alone needed 7.5 megawatts of electricity when operating at full capacity.

However, he said, the first

of the six generators of the new Mbeya power station estimated to cost T10m/- is expected to be commissioned on March 30, this year, with the generating capacity of 2.5 megawatts.

Ndugu Mosha said two more generators of 2.5 megawatts each will be commissioned this May and by the end of June another generator of 2.5 megawatts would be installed bringing to 10MW the total power output.

The managing director said that another two generators of three megawatts each will be installed in August by TANESCO bringing power output at the new station to 16 MW.

He said that the machinery for the project was procured through grants and suppliers' credit from Finland and United Kingdom.

Meanwhile, a *Shikata* dispatch, from Mbeya has said the cement factory whose construction was completed early last year was running losses of up to 24m/- every month due to delays in starting production because of an acute power shortage currently hitting Mbeya.

SHUTDOWN SUGAR FACTORY RESUMES PRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Ally Saleh]

[Excerpt]

THE state-owned Mahonda sugar factory which ground to a halt slightly over a year ago resumed production yesterday.

An official of the factory, Ndugu Mohammed Ngasama, said that the factory technicians had succeeded to repair the defective machines after acquiring the spare parts from abroad.

He said the factory had ordered its spares long ago but there was communication break-down somewhere. "The battle was very hard but we have won at last" he said confidently.

The factory, Ndugu Ngasama elaborated now aims at producing 600 tons of sugar a day instead of the previous 400 tons.

He, however, declined comment on the extent of loss in-

curred during the one-year closure of the factory.

The closure of the factory had forced the administration to lay off 1000 workers both in the factory and in the sugar plantation.

The resumption of sugar production and the projected output would alleviate the present sugar shortages in the Isles.

However the factory will be under one month trial programme before normal production resumes for commercial purposes.

The rate of sugar output will also affect the liquor and perfume production by two-fold, Ndugu Ngasama said.

The factory produces a range of liquors and perfumes but has found a reasonable external market to earn the local foreign currency.

CSO: 4700/929

## PAPER MILL CONSTRUCTION ALMOST HALF COMPLETED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

FORTY per cent of the construction work on the Southern Paper and Pulp Mill project has been completed and trial production is scheduled to commence towards the end of next year the Project General Manager Ndugu Juma Omari Lweno has said.

Addressing visiting members of the Parliamentary Finance and Economic Committee, Ndugu Lweno said 50 per cent of the construction equipment had arrived at the site and that all the civil works designs had been completed. The mechanical engineering works design is also near completion, he added.

The Project executed in two phases is expected to start with an output of 60,000 tons of paper per year meeting local demand and leaving ample product for export to neighbouring countries. Tanzania needs some 25,000 tons of paper a year.

Presently all the paper is imported. The Mufindi mill is expected to save the country some 446 million/- per annum in foreign exchange.

The factory is expected to consume 283,000 cubic metres of wood from the Sao Hill forests and 65,000,000 litres of water a day when in production.

Mill site facilities for a labour force of over 1,000 people, include a primary school, a hospital, a bank, a post office and a police station.

The entire project costing (2,500 million/-) is co-financed by the World Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, the Kuwait Arab Development Bank, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Nordic Investment Bank, the Swedish International Development Authority KFW of West Germany and the National Development Corporation.

CSO: 4700/929

## FRG STUDIES SHOW RICE PROJECT 'NOT FEASIBLE'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Tanga-based Lower Mkomazi project which was to have been turned into a large-scale rice growing irrigation scheme, has been abandoned because it is "technically not feasible."

According to feasibility studies conducted on the area by a Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) consultancy firm, Hydroplan Rodeco and Instrupa, "the soils in the valley are full of saline and have very low rate of percolation that it was not possible to wash off salts through drainage systems."

A statement issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the Ministry "has no immediate plans to develop the valley for irrigation farming purposes on account of what the consultants have reported."

Briefing *Shihata* on the decision to drop the project, the Director of Irrigation Division in the Ministry Ndugu H. Mwinyigoha, said it was wrong to cling to something which had been technically proved to be unsuitable.

He said the FRG Government, which funded feasibility studies on the valley through a 16

million/- grant, has expressed its willingness to finance any other project in any area proved to be suitable for development.

The Lower Mkomazi project, in Korogwe District, was first conceived and appraised by a United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) reconnaissance team in 1950.

The project's possible potentiality for agricultural undertaking was revived by an FRG consultancy firm, AHT Consultants, when it conducted feasibility studies for the Tanga Region Master Plan.

Ndugu Mwinyigoha explained that the government's interest on the project was motivated by the successes scored by the Mombo Irrigation Scheme whose results he described as "encouraging."

Meanwhile, the Ministry has thanked the FRG Government and its Agency for the financial assistance she extended to the project.

"Although there have been some technical limitations on this one, we hope other areas can be earmarked in the future for similar co-operation development," Ndugu Mwinyigoha said.

CSO: 4700/929



## BRIEFS

CUBAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Tanzania and Cuba yesterday signed an agreement aimed at intensifying the existing co-operation between the two countries in the fields of education, culture and information. The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Culture, Ndugu G. Tibakweitira, signed on behalf of Tanzania while the Cuban Ambassador in Tanzania, Ndugu Oscar Fernandez Padilla signed on behalf of his country, at a short ceremony held in Ndugu Tibakweitira's office. Under the two year agreement covering July this year up to June 1984, the two countries shall exchange educational delegations which will study the type of education provided in their countries so as to enlighten one another when ascertaining scholarships. Ndugu Tibakweitira explained that under a special cultural programme, Cuba, which is highly advanced in music, would despatch to Tanzania two music experts who will teach local musicians [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 28 Feb 82 p 1]

YOUNG PIONEERS' TRAINING HINDERED--The Youth Organisation said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that training of young pioneers in the country was being hindered by lack of premises and facilities. In its message to CCM Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere, the Organisation leaders said despite that Mwalimu was very keen on the issue the Organisation had neither fitting premises nor facilities for training the pioneers during their free time. The message was read by an Assistant Secretary, Ndugu N. Mvanga, during an occasion climaxing the week-long celebrations to mark the 18th Anniversary of the Pioneer Movement in Tanzania, at the State House. Mwalimu was the guest of honour. The Organisation pointed out that the buildings offered by Mwalimu for training and recreation of children have been let to the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDG). "You have been encouraging youth leaders to go and learn from the Democratic Republic of Korea how to develop and take care of the youths. But when they come back they find themselves with neither the premises nor facilities with which to help train the children," Ndugu Mvanga said. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 2 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/929

RURAL POLICE FORCE TO BE IMPROVED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Eva Lubwama]

[Text] The government is putting emphasis on the improvement of the quality of the District Administration Police Force. The force will maintain law and order in the rural areas with full responsibility.

Acting under secretary administration, ministry of local government Mr. Mis Mukama said this when he met district administration Police officers Jinja, Kamuli and Iganga recently.

Mukama said the administration police force derived its existence from the constitution.

Mukama said the police force as stated in the constitution, shall be employed throughout Uganda to prevent and detect crime, apprehend offenders, preserve law and order, protect property and enforce all laws and regulations with which they are directly charged.

He said the same force can be called upon to exercise military duties and shall be entitled to arms.

Mr Mukama said the policy which governs the district administration police forces also spells their ranks and duties.

"Officers of an administration police force shall have the same powers, duties and responsibilities as those of the usual police officers, he said.

He noted that each of the 33 districts has its administration police force except Kampala. He said the Uganda Police is generally urban or sub-urban oriented while administration force was of a rural nature.

Mr Mukama said "the ministry encourages all district administrations to have administration police forces and to recruit personnel to man them.

The government is, therefore, taking steps to quicken the functions of the police force. He pointed out that contacts have been made especially with the ministry of Justice and that of Internal Affairs to enable the police force to attend prosecutors law courses at the Uganda Police Training Institutions.

## FOOD-AID SELF-HELP PROGRAM SEEN GETTING POOR RESULTS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3369, 1 Mar 82 pp 575-576

[Article: "Dangers of Paying for Work With Food"]

[Text] "SO EXTENSIVELY has the food aid mentality permeated the way of life in Upper Volta that rather than act as an incentive to community improvement, food aid has the opposite effect: it is an assurance that in spite of bad land-use practises that lead to eroded and exhausted soil and marginal harvests, there will be food to eat, there will be food aid."

That quotation from a recent project report, while extreme in its view, must lead us to at least question the validity of the new World Food Programme scheme for Upper Volta, described in *West Africa* (January 25) as "the largest in support of rural development ever to be introduced in West Africa."

The theory behind Food For Work projects is that the food aid will provide an incentive to local groups to undertake community development work. It is assumed by the sponsors that the food supplied will be matched by an equivalent increase in project participation. We must straight away distinguish between types of projects: I am not talking about large-scale road building or other public works, but about community level small scale projects. A starting point for success at this level is that the villagers accept the identified problem as their own, and recognise that the problem will not go away unless they are prepared to tackle it themselves on a permanent basis.

"One of the groups made its expectations of food aid known gradually . . . The other group . . . learnt it would receive no sacks of food, repeated its demand for food several times and each time received the explanation that the project did not give food in exchange for participation in

efforts to improve their own village.

"If these demands or expectations of food aid are considered to be a problem to community development in a rural, agriculturally orientated setting, then one obvious solution to the problem should be to distribute the food to those members of the community who have participated in the project. In Upper Volta sacks of food can be easily obtained for distribution to participants in a project like this one.

"However, no food aid was distributed. Observations by the project director indicated that the use of food aid as an incentive to farmers to participate in community development work have distorted their conception of the value, long and short term, of the work, and have concomitantly undermined the interest that a farmer usually has in the future of his community. Often, among farmers who have received food aid in the past for participation in community development projects, the overriding concern is with food aid (when and just how much of it will be distributed) rather than with the development work or its effect on their village or their families.

"To a small project these two interests — food aid and rural community development — are mutually exclusive. Interest in one precludes a genuine interest in the other. The solution . . . is to work with the farmers whose interest is not in receiving food for their work, but rather in improving their farms and their village with their work."

This is just one example. There are many others from Upper Volta. There are many others from around the world. One is led to conclude that the food aid distri-

buted to this type of self-help village-based project does not act as an incentive to local participation, but rather that it results in an unwillingness to undertake any more community projects unless food aid is supplied. Thus you run the risk of jeopardising the remarkable initiatives which are already taking place in villages around the country.

Upper Volta is, of course, a country with few natural resources apart from its people, and there is a grain deficit this year as in previous years. But if this means that there is a need for food aid within the community, then would it not be wise to look at alternative methods of distribution? Otherwise you threaten the very village level mobilisation which the Government agrees is the only way in the long term to achieve their priority of food self-sufficiency.

One good example of this level of problem in Upper Volta is that of land management. Heavy rainfall onto poor soil with inadequate or non-existent protection has led to heavy erosion and resultant land degradation. The problem is growing and more and more land is becoming unusable. Until each villager recognises the need to change land use practices in his or her daily life, no amount of foreign aid projects will resolve the issue. Any project must therefore be based around the villagers' desire to solve the problem: such desire does exist and is resulting in large numbers of successful village-level projects in Upper Volta, as your correspondent discovered.

But where does the food aid fit into this?

The project report quoted at the beginning of this article explains what happened in two villages. "At two of the villages that have worked with the project, work aimed at reclaiming a degraded piece of land in the community ended eight to ten months after it began — long before any conclusive results had been seen. But this time there were no longer any hopes on the part of these two village groups of receiving food aid from the project as payment for the work already done and as encouragement to continue the use of run-off systems in the village.

## BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT PAY HELD UP--Civil servants received promisory notes instead of salaries last month and the same is to happen at the end of this month. The Ministry of Finance issued a statement explaining the action: "The Treasury has been severely depleted by large sums of money drawn on money orders intended for civil servants who are in fact either dead, sacked or not at work". There would be strict checks on the destination of salary money orders in the future, the Ministry added. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

LIPAD MEMBERS RELEASED--Lipad (the Patriotic League for Development) has announced that its four members arrested January 16 were freed after just under a month in gaol. The arrested men were Philippe Ouedraogo, Yacouba Ouedraogo, Hamidou Coulibaly and Felix Ouedraogo. M. P. Ouedraogo was a former Director General of the Tambao project and an adviser to the Prime Minister. Dr Coulibaly was a former President of a special commission set up to study constitutional matters. M. F. Ouedraogo was Director of the National Printers. The reason for their arrests was given by the Minister of Justice, M. Bema Ouattara as "an administrative enquiry with relation to the editorial direction of the newspaper le Patriote". 2,000 copies of the 22nd issue of le Patriote were seized on the same day as the arrests. The cover of the 22nd issue had a picture of M. Soumane Touré, the Trade Union leader. Inside was a "call to arms" signed by 13 trade unions. M. Touré is the (Absent) leader of the trades union congress, the (suspended) Confédération Syndicale Voltaïque. He is sought by the authorities for illegal calls to strike. The ban on strikes has since been rescinded (West Africa, February 22), but M. Touré has been on the run since last November with, the authorities claim, secret documents which could "compromise State security." M. Touré is also Head of the Ougadougou branch of Lipad. Le Patriote is the organ of Lipad and carries social, economic and political analysis. Its circulation (2,000) is almost as large as that of l'Observateur, the independent daily (w,500). [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

CSO: 4700/930

## OBSERVER OF ZAIRIAN COMMUNITY IN BRUSSELS REPORTS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 pp 636-637

[Article: "Zaire the Congo and the Belgians"]

[Text] EIGHT AND a half years in Brussels is bound to leave some marks. Readers will bear with me while I work some of them out of my system, from time to time. This week is one of those occasions, beginning with a few thoughts about Zaire. It will surprise no one if I say that you can find out a great deal about Zaire in Brussels. It is not just the shadow of the colonial past (which is often a grim shadow — monuments still exist in the Tervueren Africa Museum, or in the Cinquantenaire Park showing robust women symbolising Belgium bringing "civilisation" to the Congo: ironic relics of a now shattered complacency). There is an important population of Zairois throughout Belgium — a few who settled before independence, others who have married local women, but the majority come under the loose heading of students, which, aside from the bona fide students, covers not only sundry groups of political exiles, but also those sent to watch them.

There are a few exiles in their own right, the most distinguished being former Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond, who has now taken up residence in Rhode St. Genèse, a fashionable suburb in south Brussels, where President Mobutu also reportedly has properties. The Zairois of Brussels, it is said by other Africans, keep somewhat to themselves, hence the area around the *Maison Africaine* (one of the large student hostels), an area of cafes and night-clubs like the Vatican and the Mambou, is sometimes known as Matonge or Bakongo, after *quartiers* of Kinshasa. The original Vatican, incidentally, is a well-known Kinshasa club, named one feels in a

moment of inspired satire, possibly after too much communion wine.

Opposition groups were well to the fore at an event I attended shortly before leaving the Belgian capital — the première of a full-length feature documentary film called *Du Zaire au Congo* made by a team of Belgian *cinéastes*. The title of the film ('From Zaire to the Congo') was explained by one of them as being not so much a prophecy, as an attempt to relate the present to the past and to explain the present by the past. The present was clearly put across in the opening sequences of scenes from Kolwezi 1978, using the Shaba affair as an illustration of the continuing parlous state of the country. But the bulk of the film was an excellent montage of old newsreel shots of the years of the Congo crisis, from 1960 to 1965. The story was interspersed with songs by the Gabonese guitarist Pierre Akendengue, based on poems by one of the participants in the panel discussion which followed the film. Zairois academic C. K. Lumuna-Sando. These were intended to give the film a more structured framework by highlighting the moments of tragedy, such as the fall of Lumumba or hollow farce, such as Tshombe's 1964 return from Belgium with a so-called "portfolio" of shares. But the old black and white film could really have been left to speak for itself as in Lumumba's emotion-charged speech in front of King Baudouin on June 30 in Leopoldville. Akendengue is a talented musician, and his work here was good in its own right, but in the context of the film, superfluous. The film also contained a number of cracks, that, had the makers not



been Belgian, might have brought the criticism that it was "anti-Belgian". For example, the heavily ironic saying: "*telle métropole, telle colonie*" (such a metropolis, such a colony, or even, what a metropolis, what a colony), or the drawing from the now notorious 1930s children's book "*Tintin au Congo*", showing the boy hero and his dog descending from an aircraft, with the caption "Welcome Tintin and Milou" rapidly juxtaposed to a shot of Baudouin and his queen also descending from an aircraft.

The old newsreels ranged from the Round Table of 1960 under the chandeliers of Brussels, the pleasure-loving whites of the Congo before the fall, to the violence of the mutiny, the arrival of the United Nations, and the intertwined destinies of Kasavubu, Adoula, Tshombe, Hammar-skjold, with Lumumba and his fate towering over the whole 90 minutes. In the discussion afterwards, Lumuna-Sando, taxed with presenting Lumumbist propaganda, said that Lumumba needed no propaganda: the facts spoke for themselves. Certainly, the glimpses of Lumumba in newsreel re-awakened all the old feelings of fascination, shame and sadness at the man's unfulfilled potential. And it is clear that his magic lives on.

It is remarkable that a film plus debate

about events of 20 years ago could draw an audience of over 800, including many, many Belgians, who are still clearly disturbed and uneasy at the Belgian responsibility, both in colonising and de-colonising, the Congo. There was only muted mention in the film of Mobutu, and the discussion hardly touched on the present, apart from a short statement by a representative of Amnesty International as to why Zaire was a cause of priority concern for them at the moment. The stands of the different movements in the foyer of the hall where the film was shown more than made up for the gap, although the bulk of publications are circulated through a Belgian-registered organisation called the Zaire Committee. This publishes every three months *Info-Zaire*, which attempts to offer independent information as to the situation in Zaire, rarely in evidence, they say, in the Belgian press (my own experience bears this out to some extent, although the Flemish press is reportedly more critical than the French-language press).

All of which is by way of indicating that I hope to be able to present in *West Africa* a greater coverage of Zaire than hitherto. Zaire, it is true, is really Central Africa, but by its very size it is also West and East, and what happens there has bearing on all of Africa.

CSO: 4700/930

## BRIEFS

ZAMBIAN BORDER CLASH--Following an exchange of shots between Zairois and Zambian soldiers on the border near Mulfulira, Zambia, thousands of Zambians were reported to have fled their villages near the border. Some of the Zambians fled to Zairois territory, and their return was immediately demanded by Lusaka. A Zambian government spokesman said, however, that the demand was followed by Zaire closing the border at Sakania which is the border post for Zambians seeking to cross from the Zambian copperbelt into Luapula province. The spokesman said that the border incident was "very serious". There has been tension on the Zaire-Zambia border in the vicinity of the Copperbelt for some time, and last year a meeting between Presidents Kaunda and Mobutu to discuss disputed territory in the area proved fruitless. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3370, 8 Mar 82 p 680]

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## GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ADMIT CIVIL SERVICE 'RIDDLED WITH INEFFICIENCY'

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 28 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Francis Mwanza]

[Text]

WHEN President Kenneth Kaunda's chief adversary, the late Simon Mwansa Kapwepwe, quit the ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP) to form his own political party, which was later banned, he said of the Zambian hierarchy:

"The whole leadership is corrupt. The nation has no discipline, neither has it got a disciplined party to carry out the revolution."

That was ten years ago. Today, Kaunda and other top government and party officials have publicly admitted that the Zambian Civil Service is riddled with indiscipline and inefficiency.

Hardly a day now passes without an expose involving government officials, let alone those of UNIP.

Secretary to the Zambian cabinet, Evans Willima, said indiscipline is manifested in laziness and truancy, thefts, dishonesty and lack of integrity in what some civil servants say or do resulting in lies and rumour-mongering and low productivity.

He instanced lack of punctuality in arriving at work and in actual starting of work; lack of genuine loyalty to the President and commitment to the Party resulting in corruption and unpatriotic acts; and carelessness towards government property.

State secrets are not kept; too often civil servants are found discussing top secret matters in public places.

Financial scandals are rife. A top government official stands accused of conniving to swindle the government over the controversial TAW International Leasing Corporation.

TAW was to supply Zambia with 300 trucks and 400 trailers following the closure of the then-Zambia-Rhodesia border in January 1973. For breaking the contract, Zambia coughed up more than three million pounds (54m/-) for damages.

A number of top government officials are to appear in court over the swindling of funds of a disaster fund.

Commented the *Times of Zambia*: "The indictment against Zambia's civil servants is that they don't report for work, they steal public money and property, they idle in offices, they lack integrity — they are guilty of every conceivable official vice..... it should..... not be there at all as it is not serving a purpose. It is an 'evil service.' "

Recently, President Kaunda lambasted civil servants for lack of loyalty by misadvising political leaders on matters of national importance. In Parliament ministers have issued wrong information because of being misinformed.

President Kaunda has himself been a casualty. In less than twelve months he has made three appointments to high offices which exposed him.

He appointed a commander of Zambia Air Force and three days later suspended him pending investigations; a minister was unconstitutionally appointed; and the latest case involves a man suspended by his employers for allegedly swindling the public institution of more than 1,620,000/-.

The worst culprits, it is widely agreed, are officers in foreign missions. One deposited public funds amounting to 108,000/-. Another, in a case that caused Zambia great embarrassment, sold for 36,000/- an "end user" certificate; which purported to show that the Zambian Government wanted to buy arms for a special unit, to two British journalists from *The Observer* newspaper which exposed the scandal.

Willima said the Civil Service has failed to deliver the goods to the people and has become a breeding ground for conflicts, lies, rumour-

mongering and misunderstandings.

He added: "We badly need discipline in the Civil Service if we are to improve our performance."

Urgent measures to salvage the Civil Service have been called for relentlessly, but as of now, little seems to have changed.

Last April, President Kaunda ordered party chiefs and government bosses to revamp their organisations. The year 1982 has been declared a year of discipline and "if need be heads will roll."

In recent government reshuffles three junior ministers were sacked, and two permanent secretaries dropped for "failing to make the grade".

A commission of inquiry, appointed by President Kaunda, is looking into the Civil Service. It is widely believed that the establishment has been prompted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which, as a condition for having given Zambia financial aid, demanded the pruning of the Civil Service.

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**DATE FILMED**

April 1, 1982